

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

Educators Today Enliven the Campaign for Presidency

PROVIDING OF SCHOOL BOOKS FOR PUPILS IS PRIZE MUCH SOUGHT

Purchase for 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 Children Annually Results in Rivalry Among U. S. Publishers.

PRODUCTION COSTLY

Some States "Adopt" Set and Struggle to Secure Such Orders Makes Salesmanship Very Keen.

The privilege of providing books for the school children of a state, a county, or even of a municipality is a rich prize, and in the struggle for the manifold prizes of this sort that dangle before the eyes of the school-book trade there have been developed publishing houses of almost baronial wealth and power.

To the uninitiated it might seem as if the production and purveying of school books was almost a scholastic pursuit, one to be followed by literary recluses toiling in an academic atmosphere, their handiwork to be brought to the attention of comprehending and appreciative educators by erudite representatives—perhaps merely by catalogue—with methods free from commercial charlatany or business buncumen.

To any one entertaining such views, therefore, it must be a surprise that the campaign for the privilege of supplying the annual text-book needs of the 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 school children of the United States is waged with the same vigor and intensity—sometimes even with the acrimony—that characterize the rivalries of the gigantic corporations that deal in the coarser necessities of life.

That one publishing concern has been exiled from one of the greatest states of the Union by an appeal to the same law that has invoked against a gigantic oil company, is one of the responses that greets one who ventures to inquire if there is such a thing as a "school-book trust." Nevertheless, it would be far from correct to assume that there is any "corner" in text-books. There are upward of 200 houses publishing books which are used for school purposes, and of these there are a number which publish nothing else, and each one of this number has evolved one or more series of texts which are regarded as standard throughout the educational circles of the entire country.

The exigencies of school-book selling have called forth all the wiles of salesmanship, and it is no exaggeration to say that some of the incidents that have arisen from the competition between agents for rival book concerns would furnish the plot for many an interesting work of fiction. It is stated that certain of these publishing concerns are so "strong" in certain localities that their rivals are compelled to recognize the imminence, temporarily at least, of encroaching upon their preserves, speaking of these localities—in some cases whole counties or even states—as being owned by the rival houses. It is remarked with considerable satisfaction, however, that methods of securing "adoptions" by local or state authorities have undergone a process of refinement, and are not open to the criticisms that they were a number of years ago.

A distinctly good feature of this competition is that it has changed the character of the text-books of the country wonderfully. So rapidly has the evolutionary process gone on that some books that were considered authorities 15 years ago would not receive the slightest consideration today, even in communities where the most lax conditions prevail in educational affairs. Really remarkable sums have been spent in bringing modern text-books up to a high standard of excellence. Illustration has become a feature of modern school books, nearly as important as the text itself, and both are revised with frequency and with the utmost care to bring them down to date. The artistic illustrations of a modern geography, for example, offer a strong contrast to the crudities that did duty in the text-books of this description a generation ago.

One prominent firm of publishers spent a number of hundreds of thousands of dollars on the plates for a single work, whereas a few hundred will illustrate a popular novel of the "best seller" variety admirably. Wood engravings figure extensively in the school books, and wood engravings are highly expensive to make.

Scholarship and editorship of high order are as essential to the production of acceptable text-books as business management and adroit salesmanship are to getting them into use. Besides the small army of men in the field, the great school-book publishing houses maintain large, efficient and costly editorial departments, numbering among

Today's Program Shown at Glance With Places of Department Meetings

At 9:30 a. m.
National council, Old South church. Elementary, South Congregational church. Secondary, Central Congregational church. Normal, Second church. Manual training, Arlington Street church. Music department (round table session) at New England Conservatory. Science instruction, Huntington hall. School administration, normal art school.

Special education, First Baptist church. School patrons, Trinity parish house. Rural and agricultural, Jacob Sleeper hall.

At 2 p. m.
Home Economics Society, 30 Trinity place.

At 2:30 p. m.
Agricultural teachers at Jacob Sleeper hall. Moral education board at Walker building.

At 8 p. m.
General session, Tremont Temple.

NEW ENGLAND TODAY GETS TWO MILLIONS TO BETTER HARBORS

The war department engineers in New England have had placed to their credit today the sum of about \$2,000,000 to be used for making the river and harbor improvements in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts, authorized by the last Congress. Within two months there will be a number of the contracts actually in process of construction, possibly including the Provincetown harbor of refuge.

Among the improvement projects in Massachusetts are the building of a harbor of refuge at Provincetown; improvements in the harbors of Lynn, Gloucester, Fall River, Newburyport, Plymouth, New Bedford, Burlington and St. Albans, Vt. The Mystic river is also to be dredged for a 30-foot channel.

By far the most important project is the Provincetown harbor of refuge. For years this plan has been discussed, but it was the determined effort put forth by Lieut.-Col. Edward Burr, former engineer, that secured the money from the last Congress. The project is practically in shape to have the specifications printed and this will be among the first improvements to be contracted for. Col. Frederick V. Abbott, the local army engineer, who will have charge of the work, realizes the importance of getting the work under way at once.

At Sandy Bay contractors are now working on a harbor of refuge. The sum of \$100,000 is allotted to continue this work. Sums allotted for other Massachusetts harbor projects are: To remove rocks and do dredging in Gloucester harbor, \$25,000; to widen the channel in Lynn harbor to 300 feet wide and 15 feet deep, \$60,000; extension of the north jetty, Newburyport harbor, \$50,000; to further improve the breakwater in Plymouth harbor, \$10,000; for the maintenance of improvements in Boston harbor, \$25,000; deepen Fall River harbor, \$43,000; deepen Nantucket harbor, \$50,000; extending and deepening channel in New Bedford and Fair Haven channels, \$50,000. For Massachusetts river improvements sums are allotted as follows: To dredge a 30-foot channel in the Mystic river, \$10,000; Taunton and Weymouth Back river, \$50,000 each. In Maine Lieut.-Col. George Zinn, army engineer at Portland, has been authorized to spend \$33,500.

Colonel Abbott will expend \$30,000 in the administration of lighthouse duties. A distinctly good feature of this competition is that it has changed the character of the text-books of the country wonderfully. So rapidly has the evolutionary process gone on that some books that were considered authorities 15 years ago would not receive the slightest consideration today, even in communities where the most lax conditions prevail in educational affairs. Really remarkable sums have been spent in bringing modern text-books up to a high standard of excellence. Illustration has become a feature of modern school books, nearly as important as the text itself, and both are revised with frequency and with the utmost care to bring them down to date. The artistic illustrations of a modern geography, for example, offer a strong contrast to the crudities that did duty in the text-books of this description a generation ago.

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the attendance today at the education convention has not increased so decidedly as was expected, owing, it is said, to the fact that some railroads have not made concessions to the teachers. The number of members and delegates present, it is estimated, does not exceed 30,000. It was thought 50,000 would be here today.

The national council of education concluded its sessions this forenoon, and departmental sessions are in progress all day, including a round table conference of school patrons this morning.

BOSTON SOCIETY GETS BEQUEST.
The American Baptist Missionary Union of this city is to receive \$5000 by the will of Samuel A. Crozer, the millionaire manufacturer of Chester, Pa.

USHERS FOR THE BIG RECEPTION



MEMBERS OF BOSTON ELEMENTARY TEACHERS CLUB WHO WILL ASSIST THURSDAY EVENING.

AT HOTEL SOMERSET.

Left to right, first row (seated), Edith J. Jones, Anna Corgan, Athelstan Brandt, Mary T. Laughlin; second row, Mabel Neale, Gertrude B. Sanderson, Mary F. Finneran, Katherine Leahy, Mrs. J. A. Nelson, Ellen G. Garraghan, Theresa Dacey, Elvira Harvey; third row, Mary L. Higgins, Marion E. Hood, Mary M. Crain, Eileen Tewksbury, Katherine C. McDonnell; fourth row, Anna B. O'Hara, Anna E. McDonough, Fannie B. Sanderson, May F. Montrose, Mary E. Donnelly, Hazel B. Gore, Alice G. Lincoln, Frances W. Weeks.

MR. ROOSEVELT PUTS A SEAL OF DENIAL ON POINDEXTER REPORT

NEW YORK—Colonel Roosevelt made this statement at the office of the Outlook shortly after his arrival there today:

"Mr. Roosevelt will see very many senators, congressmen, assemblymen and other public officers representing all phases of public opinion. He declined to be responsible for any statements excepting those which he himself makes. Mr. Roosevelt has said nothing and intends to say nothing as to any contest for a nomination."

Adding to his formal statement the colonel said:

"In regard to the conference that Mr. Poindexter and I had yesterday, will say that I was pleased to find that his past record in regard to conservation and similar subjects was in hearty accord with mine. I did not express or represent to him any opinions regarding his senatorial nomination and Mr. Poindexter did not ask me for any."

"I do not believe that Mr. Poindexter is responsible for the statements that appear in this morning's papers, except as I have indicated."

"We did not go over the political situation in the Northwest nor did we touch upon the Ballinger affair."

Mr. Roosevelt promised a delegation of the Pittsburgh civic commission that he would attend a public meeting there early next fall. He will speak on some civic subject relative to Pittsburgh.

Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr., will call upon the colonel tomorrow at Sagamore hill. Colonel Roosevelt expects the following visitors next week: Senator Beveridge of Indiana, Governor Hughes of New York, William Barnes, Jr., and Speaker Wadsworth.

After writing a few editorials, the former President returned to Sagamore hill.

BACK BAY SEWER PROTEST IS FILED

Mayor Fitzgerald today took up with the sewer department a protest received from citizens of the Back Bay against the proposed institution of a system of syphon sewers in connection with the building of the Riverbank sub-way.

The petition is signed by Gen. Charles H. Taylor, Robert Homans and Gordon Abbott, who claim that the syphon system will cause a return to the old trouble of flooding of cellars. The mayor is inclined to agree with them, it is said.

BIG BOND THEFT IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK—The grand jury and District Attorney Whitman are today investigating the alleged theft of \$400,000 worth of railroad bonds from the safe deposit vaults of the Carnegie Trust Company. The bonds, which are said to have been Southern Railway issues, are understood to have been sold on the street by a firm of stock brokers.

PRESIDENT ENJOYS HIS FIRST REAL DAY OF VACATION TODAY

BEVERLY, Mass.—President Taft is enjoying his vacation. Do not disturb him."

This sign might be hung up at the executive offices and at the entrance of the Burgess point estate did not indicate today make it look as if it would not be necessary. Our 90,000,000 citizens seem agreed that the President is just as much entitled to 10 days' seclusion as is the ordinary citizen. His first real vacation day began this morning.

Rudolph Forster is in charge of the executive offices while Secretary Norton is on his vacation. Today E. C. Pease of Washington arrived here to assist Wire Chief Smithers, who has charge of the service at Beverly.

President Taft played a rubber game of golf with John Hays Hammond and Captain Butt at Myopia today. Mrs. Taft and Miss Helen were in town shopping this morning and Robert is working on his boat at Danvers.

The secretary of the interior had a three-hour conference with President Taft Tuesday afternoon on reclamation work for the summer. Incidentally he made arrangements to drop from the government payrolls Frederick H. Newell, director of the reclamation service.

Discuss Possible Nominees For the Chief Justiceship

President Taft thus far has been non-committal on the subject of the filling of the supreme court chief justiceship, but there are good reasons for the belief that Governor Hughes of New York is among those most prominent in his regard as eligible for the position. Most prominent among the possibilities besides Mr. Hughes are Secretary of State Philander C. Knox, Henry M. Hoyt, counselor of the state department; Lloyd M. Bowers, solicitor-general of the United States, and George Woodward Wickersham, the attorney-general. All of these are Republicans, and all are at present holding high offices under Mr. Taft's administration.

J. D. ROCKEFELLER BACK HOME AGAIN

CLEVELAND—John D. Rockefeller came "home" today to Forest Hill for the summer. Mr. Rockefeller was accompanied by half a score of servants.

Mrs. Rockefeller, her sister, Mrs. Mary Spellman and several friends were in the car as well as Mr. Rockefeller's secretary. The Standard Oil magnate and his party left in automobiles for Forest Hill. Mr. Rockefeller said he was glad to be back in Cleveland after seven months' absence.

SECONDARY SECTION OPENS WITH CUTTING OF COURSES AS TOPIC

The first session of the department of secondary education of the N. E. A. opened at 9:30 o'clock today in the Central Congregational church, Berkeley and Newbury streets, before a large audience. W. H. Bartholomew of Louisville is the vice-president and Eli U. Graff of Omaha, Neb., the secretary.

President David MacKenzie, principal of the Central high school of Detroit, was unable to attend the meeting, and the first speech on the schedule was necessarily changed and William McAndrew, principal of the Washington Irving high school, New York city, who was scheduled to speak third, spoke first.

The practicability of eliminating the studies in the high schools today that are necessary to admit a scholar to a college and giving him instead the benefit of a study that will prove to be of practical use to him later in life, was thoroughly discussed.

The speech of William R. Lasher proved popular and received much applause.

William R. Lasher Speaks on School Organizations

On the subject of "School Activities" William R. Lasher of Erasmus Hall high school, Brooklyn, N. Y., spoke in part as follows before the department of secondary education:

"In bringing together the large number of pupils that constitute the attendance of the ordinary urban high school, the conditions for a great deal of student activity are of necessity created. Boys and girls of the high school delight in forming clubs and, as a consequence, organizations, some social or semi-social, some athletic, and some scholastic, spring up in large numbers.

"The control and direction of athletics is now quite generally recognized as a school function; but toward the many other forms of student activity school authorities assume various attitudes. Some authorities are in general hostile, others allow these activities to go their own ways with little or no direction or interference. Still others, but they are few in number, actively encourage and support them in all their legitimate phases.

"It has been the policy of Erasmus Hall to welcome every organization that arises among its pupils, provided that the purpose for which such organization exists is a good one.

"Toward all of these the principal has assumed a uniform attitude of approval and encouragement, the main restriction imposed being that each organization must secure some member of the faculty to be responsible in a general way for seeing that the affairs of the organization are conducted in a proper manner.

"The work of student organizations properly conducted gives vitality to the

NEW RIVALS TO MRS. YOUNG ARE BEING MENTIONED ON EVE OF ASSOCIATION'S ELECTION

NATIONAL EDUCATION DELEGATES ATTEND FIFTEEN MEETINGS

Excursions and Harvard Reception on This Afternoon's Program—Visit to Lowell House.

ADDRESSES OF DAY

President of Harvard to Be Speaker at General Session Tonight—Old Art Museum Activity.

A SURVEY OF THE BIG THINGS.

This afternoon the campaign for election of president of the National Education Association enters upon its last day.

The great social event of the week is the reception to the teachers held at the Harvard medical school this afternoon.

A trolley excursion to the Boston Teachers Club home at North Andover and a trip to Elmwood, the home of James Russell Lowell, take place this afternoon.

President Joyner's utterances on the necessity of coordinating cultural and industrial education have attracted wide attention and comment among the educators.

Today's activities embrace 15 meetings for consideration of professional problems, aside from the social gatherings.

A reception will be given in honor of Mrs. Ella Flagg Young this evening at the Brunswick by the Interborough Women Teachers Association of New York city.

President Lowell of Harvard addresses the general session in Tremont Temple this evening.

Nomination committee meets tomorrow morning at 9:30 o'clock.

Election of officers of N. E. A. tomorrow at noon.

THE reception from 8:30 to 11 o'clock tomorrow evening at the Hotel Somerset, given by the Boston Elementary Teachers Club to the officers of the N. E. A., 100 college presidents, 46 state and city superintendents of education and the local organization of the convention will be one of the big social events of the National Education Association convention.

Invitations have been issued to President Taft, ex-President Roosevelt, Gov. W. W. Kitchin of North Carolina, Gov. Eben S. Draper of this Commonwealth, Lieut.-Gov. Louis A. Frothingham, Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, President A. Lawrence Lowell and President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University, Archbishop William H. O'Connell, Bishop William Lawrence, Rabbi Eliezer, Dr. John D. Brooks, superintendent of schools of Boston; members of the Boston school board; Mrs. Ella Flagg Young and Miss Margaret Hale of Chicago.

Mrs. Young's supporters are keeping at work and declare that the contest will be carried to the convention if their candidate is defeated in the meeting of the nomination committee.

Every effort will be made by the opposition to Mrs. Young to prevent her supporters in the nominating committee from presenting a minority report and thus placing her name before the convention, and the opposition believes it will be able to accomplish its point.

Interest in the session work of the National Education Association, although keen, is overshadowed today by the interest in the political campaign for the presidency of the organization. The last 24 hours of the campaign has been well entered upon, for at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning the nominating committee meets to select a ticket, and this will be balloted upon by the active members of the association at noon tomorrow in the New Old South church.

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News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

Norwegians Present Beautiful Villa to King and Queen

(Special to The Monitor.)
 CHRISTIANIA—King Haakon and Queen Maud have just been presented with the coronation gift of the people of Norway. This gift consists of a beautiful villa, built in the old Norwegian style, on the top of the wooded hill, known as Voksenkollen, in the immediate vicinity of Christiania, and enjoying a magnificent view of the Christiania fjord.

It was in the spring of 1906 that a committee of 40 prominent men of Christiania appealed to the Norwegian people to contribute to this gift. "At this coronation," the message ran, "the restoration of old Norway is completed, and Norwegian hearts are filled with gratitude for what is accomplished and with hope for the future. Let us then, young and old, each according to his means, give a visible token of these feelings through a gift from the whole unanimous people to our dynasty, elected by the people." The message was readily listened to. From all parts of the country there came contributions, great and small. Contributions came also from the Norwegians abroad, from the far ends of the world, visible proofs of the joy and pride that filled every Norwegian heart, and proofs of affection and goodwill toward the newly chosen royal family. The total amount received was 210,403 kronen. It came in sums, sometimes as small as the penny of the poorest countryman, and every penny of it, including the interest, which brought the total sum to



(Photo by O. Vaering.)
NORWAY'S CORONATION GIFT.
 People's present to their rulers is built in old Norwegian style.

226,311 kronen, was expended on the erection of the villa.

Eighty mu, 16 acres, of ground were bought, and the committee invited the architects of the country to send in drawings for the house. The first prize was awarded to Mr. Kr. Biong of Christiania, who was entrusted with the erection of the villa.

In the autumn of 1907 the work on the foundations was begun, as was also that of the formation of the lake and the reservoir. Just a year later the erection of the house was under-

taken. The rooms, as finished, are essentially comfortable, the coloring being soft and harmonious. Everything in the building is of the finest quality, the pines were selected with the utmost care, and the workmanship, in particular the carving, is of the most perfect description available.

It is thought that the villa will be made use of chiefly in the winter, as at its very doors there is the best opportunity for ski-running imaginable, and the royal family are particularly fond of this amusement.

LORD SELBORNE SAYS AFRICA MUST BE GOVERNED BY WHITES

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—Lord Selborne has just arrived in England, and before leaving South Africa, the high commissioner forwarded a letter to the "State of South Africa," in which he gave his views on the question of the native problem in South Africa. The position taken up by Lord Selborne at that time with regard to the franchise was, he declared, "equal rights for all civilized men," the formula of Cecil Rhodes. In reply to the question as to whether, under his plan, the number of civilized native voters might not in time exceed the number of voters of European descent, Lord Selborne points out that for many years the number of native voters under the civilization test would be very much compared to the number of voters of European descent. This statement he makes merely as an expression of opinion, adding that he might eventually found to be wrong.

By way of an answer to the question as to how he would deal with the situation in the event of, under a civilization test, the number of native voters tending to outnumber those of European descent, he said that Africa must be ruled by voters of European descent, and the political influence of the civilized native cannot be allowed to preponderate in the government of South Africa. Lord Selborne would, therefore, grant the privilege of franchise to civilized natives, but he is averse to allowing the political opinions of those natives to preponderate by mere force of numbers.

Three methods he points out have been suggested for dealing with the difficulty; a method of special representation, on the New Zealand model; a modification of that plan, whereby such special representation would hold good in the Senate, but not in the House of Assembly; or the giving of a fractional vote and not a whole vote to future native voters, a plan proposed by Sir Matthew Nathan when Governor of Natal, whereby it would take a given number of votes to count as much for the

native franchise department will be established in United South Africa.

GERMANS WILL VISIT BRUSSELS

(Special to The Monitor.)

BRUSSELS—It is announced that two members of the German government, Herr Delbrück, minister of state for the interior, and Herr Sydow, secretary of state for commerce in Prussia, are about to pay a visit to Brussels. The ministers will be entertained by the King at a dinner given in their honor at the palace. The ministers will also pay a visit to the German section of the exhibition. A similar visit was paid recently by members of the French government, MM. Jean Dupuy, Ruau, and Trouillet, who were present at the opening of the French portion of the exhibition.

COMMISSION TO TALK PILOTAGE

(Special to The Monitor.)

PARIS—A meeting of the Anglo-French commission to consider the questions with regard to pilotage will be held shortly. Questions were raised in the Chamber last year by a deputy of the department of the Seine-Inferieure, with regard to the alleged violation of certain articles of the Franco-British convention of 1882, by the British government. It is announced that M. Vignon, M. Bazin, assistant director of the ministry of commerce and industry, and M. Fromageat, advocate of the court of appeal, will represent France at the commission.

SIR ELDON GORST WILL KEEP POST

LONDON—Relying to a question in the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey, the foreign secretary, stated that Sir Eldon Gorst will remain in Egypt as the British diplomatic agent and consul-general.

Several questions have been asked of the government since Colonel Roosevelt's speech on Egypt as to what the government was going to do in regard to the agent there, in view of Colonel Roosevelt's statements.

SPANISH MOVE ON ORDERS.

MADRID—Premier Canalejas will submit to the King on Thursday a bill for bidding further religious orders to enter Spain until the pending negotiations with the Vatican for the revision of the concordat are ended.

TOKIO—Government officials have received word of the signing late Monday of the Russo-Japanese treaty at St. Petersburg. Its terms will not be made public before July 1. A cable from Vladivostok says the new agreement relates chiefly to territorial integrity and is intended to maintain the present arrangements in regard to Russian and Japanese holdings in the Orient.

The treaty, it is declared, also recognizes the right of each country to maintain armaments in Asia and provide for extradition of criminals.

INCREASE IN REVENUES.

ST. JOHNS, N. F.—The colony of Newfoundland has a surplus at the end of the fiscal year of nearly half a million dollars, more than double that of any previous year.

TURKISH MISSION CHIEF GUESTS AT BANQUET IN PARIS

(Special to The Monitor.)

PARIS—As has already been mentioned, a Turkish military and commercial mission is now paying a visit to France. The members of the mission were recently the chief guests at a banquet given by the Franco-Ottoman League, which exists for the purpose of developing economic relations between France and Turkey. In addition to the members of the Turkish mission, the guests included the French minister for foreign affairs, M. Pichon, the Turkish ambassador, General Brun, minister of war, M. Cochery, minister of finance, and others.

In the course of a speech delivered by M. Pichon, he said that he was glad to be able to avail himself of this opportunity of expressing to the Turkish mission the good wishes and sympathies of the government of the republic. He said that Turkey was looking for all that it was possible to adapt to Turkish civilization, in the democratic and peaceful civilization of France. France, he said, had faith in the future of Turkey, and they would find in France friends who were confident that in promoting the prosperity of Turkey they were acting in the interests of peace.

ARMSTRONG DREXEL HAS BEEN AWARDED AIRMAN'S CERTIFICATE

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BRITON MAKES SUCCESSFUL FLIGHTS IN NEW BIPLANE

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—An English airman accomplished two very successful flights recently on a new biplane manufactured by Messrs. Short and fitted with a 60-horsepower E. N. V. engine. Starting from Eastchurch, Mr. Grace flew over the surrounding country and caught sight of the war vessels anchored in the Medway about six miles away. After describing some evolutions and landing from a height of several hundred feet, he landed close to his aeroplane shed. On the following morning, Mr. Grace again piloted his biplane over a distance of some 30 miles, which he covered in about three-quarters of an hour. It had been his original intention to meet some friends at Leydown, but once in the air he altered his plans and steered direct for Sheerness where he circled round the battleships anchored in the Medway. His accomplishment was greeted with cheers from the crews of the war vessels, and returning eventually to the aerodrome, he alighted with the greatest ease.

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Leading Events in Athletic World Plan Golf Invasion

FRANCIS MAHAN IS VICTOR OVER OUIMET IN GOLF TOURNAMENT

Brookline High Boy Easly Beats Schoolmate and Turns in Best Medal Score of the Tourney.

KINGLET ALSO WINS

AUBURNDALE, Mass. — The second round of match play in the Greater Boston Interscholastic Golf Association championship tournament on the links of the Woodland Golf Club here this morning saw some of the best schoolboy playing that has been witnessed in this state in some time.

The surprise of the morning was the defeat of Francis Ouimet, the Brookline high boy, who took the gold medal in the qualifying round Tuesday, by his schoolmate, Francis Mahan, by 3 and 2.

Not only did young Mahan defeat Ouimet by a good margin, but he turned in the best medal score yet made in the tourney and which is 4 strokes better than Ouimet's prize-winning card.

Mahan played a remarkably steady game throughout. He made the first 7 holes in 4s and did the thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth in perfect 3s. He finished the round with a brilliant 2 at the eighteenth hole. He had but three holes over 4, the eighth in 5, ninth in 6 and twelfth in 7.

Ouimet outdrove his opponent at nearly every hole, but his putting proved to be his weakest point, and he lost most of his holes on this account.

The thirteenth hole was the only remarkable one of the match. Both players drove on to the green, their balls rolling to within six feet of each other. Both then missed a 12-foot putt, but cupped the ball on the second try, halving the hole in 3s. Their cards:

Mahan 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 5 4 5 44
Ouimet 4 5 5 4 6 5 5 6 44
Mahan 4 4 7 3 3 2 3 5 2 34-73
Ouimet 4 6 5 3 4 3 5 3 3-77

Arthur D. Knight of Worcester high had little trouble in defeating Loring Coes of the same school by 4 and 3. Coes turned in the second best card in the qualifying round and his defeat was a surprise to the followers of the game.

Knight's medal score was 4 strokes better than Coes'. He went out in 41, but came home in 37. Coes took 44 going out and came home in 38. Their cards:

Knight 5 4 5 4 4 5 4 5 4 41
Coes 5 5 5 4 6 5 5 6 42
Coes 5 4 7 3 3 2 3 5 2 34-78
Coes 3 6 6 3 3 5 3 3 5 3-88

Lawrence Malaney of Newton high defeated Forester Ainsworth of Stone school by 4 and 3. Neither player showed up strongly in this match, their medal scores being high. This was also true of the R. W. Gleason vs. T. H. Vahey match which was won by the former in 8 and 7.

The hardest fought match of the day was that between T. C. Pray of Newton high and Philip Russell of Brookline high, which was finally won by the former 1 up in 20 holes. Their medal scores were not very low, but they played a most exciting match. Their cards:

Pray 5 6 5 4 4 5 4 6 4-45
Russell 3 6 3 4 4 6 5 6-42
Pray 4 5 5 3 4 6 3 6 3-40-85
Russell 4 5 5 3 4 6 4 7 3-41-83
Russell 6 3

The other matches in the second round of the president's cup division were won by James Lally, Brookline high, who defeated H. D. Pierce of Belmont high 4 and 3; Edmund Rice of Newton high, who defeated H. D. Pierce of Berkshires high, 3 and 1, and J. F. Reid, Jr., Milton high, who defeated C. W. Manning, Newton high, 3 and 2. The semi-finals for this cup will be played this afternoon and will be 36 holes instead of 18.

The matches in the consolation division furnished little excitement as they were won rather easily. Walter Connors of Brighton high defeated R. E. Waitt, Melrose high, 5 and 4. J. H. Sullivan, Jr., of Steinert Hall school defeated Orville Forte, Newton high, 3 and 1. Russell Knight of Worcester high easily disposed of R. E. Estes, Melrose high, 4 and 3, while William McPhail, Brookline high, defeated W. E. Hart, Newton high, 5 and 4.

NAVAL CADETS BEGIN PRACTISE

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The rifle team from the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, began practise at the Bay State range here this morning and will go to the firing points every day until the last of July, when they will leave for Camp Perry, Ohio, to participate in the national rifle tournament which begins Aug. 14. The team is composed of 17 midshipmen. Midshipman W. C. Cobb is manager. Midshipman O. C. Badger captain and Past-Midshipman Melville S. Brown is the coach.

Lieut. Hilary Williams, U. S. N., will have general supervision of the team during its stay here. The naval academy has finished in sixth place in the national shoot for the past three years, but with the superior advantages for practise afforded by the local range Lieutenant Williams hopes to get his shots in shape for improvement over that position this year.

WAIALUA WINS DEEP SEA CUP

Gets Challenge Cup Offered by Brooklyn Club in Race to Vineyard Sound Lightship and Back.

NEW YORK—H. L. Stone in the sloop Waialua won the deep sea challenge cup of the Brooklyn Yacht Club for the New Rochelle Yacht Club Tuesday. The trophy was held by the New York Athletic Club, and both the New Rochelle and Harlem Yacht Clubs were challengers. The defending club was represented by Victory, the property of H. A. Jackson, Jr., winner of the trophy in 1909. F. G. Bragdon's Amorita flew the flag of the Harlem Yacht Club, and in addition to the defender and the two challengers the American Yacht Club was represented by H. S. Duell's Rowdy and the Mariner's Harbor Yacht Club by the yawl Helena, the property of J. Miller.

The start was made at 10:45 o'clock on Saturday morning off Huckleberry island, in Long Island sound. A strong ebb tide was flowing when the starting signal was set. The wind was light, but of sufficient strength to send them off on their 260-mile contest. Waialua was the first to cross the line, closely followed by Rowdy, Victory, Amorita, and Helena. Waialua was never caught throughout the entire contest.

On board of the winner were H. L. Stone, her owner; L. D. B. Handley, John Alden, J. H. C. Schneider, and H. Robinson. Victory was sailed by her owner, H. A. Jackson, Jr.; Frank Sullivan was on board the Amorita, and G. Robinson sailed Rowdy. The elapsed and corrected times of the three leaders follow:

NEW CHALLENGE CUP RACE OF THE BROOKLYN Y. C.

Start, 10:45 a. m. on Saturday, July 2. Course, 260 miles.

Time Elapsed. Corr'd. %

Waialua, H. L. Stone 40 23 12 38 44 47

Rowdy, H. S. Duell 42 50 00 42 19 34

Amorita, F. G. Bragdon 43 19 34 43 19 34

Waialua 24 45 348 .297

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Waialua,

News in Brief Gathered Today from Towns and Cities in Massachusetts

BROCKTON.

The Rev. W. B. Flanders, pastor of the Waldo Congregational church, expects to have the prospectus of the new edifice in about a week. The new church will be patterned after one in Fall River and will have a bowling alley and gymnasium in addition to the usual rooms in a church building.

G. D. Murray, clerk of the United Presbyterian church, has sent a call to the Rev. R. H. Sturgeon of Stowe, O., to become pastor of the church. It is hoped that a favorable reply will be received in time to be read at the meeting next Sunday.

The Brockton day nursery kindergarten is under the direction of Miss Jeanne Arnold of Boston, a graduate of the Lucy Wheelock kindergarten training school. There is accommodation for 25 pupils.

The Y. M. C. A. summer school opened Tuesday. William A. Barber of the high school is the principal.

The Rev. D. B. Matthews, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church, and others interested in arranging automobile trips and an outing at Nantasket for city children next Thursday, hope for the new postoffice in Bellingham square.

At the union services of the First and Central Congregational churches in the church of the former, the Rev. Charles N. Thorp, pastor of the First church, will preach July 10 and 17 and Sept. 4. The Rev. Willis A. Hadley, pastor of the Central church, will preach all of the other Sundays except July 24, when the Rev. H. P. DeForest, D. D., of Lexington will occupy the pulpit.

G. L. Hayes and J. Edward Supple are the only men who have yet announced that they are candidates for representative from the twenty-sixth district.

CHELSEA.

During the vacation of the pastor, the Rev. A. H. Nazarian of the Mt. Bellingham church, the pulpit will be supplied, July 17, by the Rev. Dr. George S. Chadbourn of Melrose, July 24 by the Rev. Charles H. Raupach, Quincy; July 31 by the Rev. Harry P. Rankin, Cambridge; Aug. 7 by the Rev. Alfred Noon, Ph. D., Everett; August 14 by the Rev. Fredrick Woods, D. D., Melrose; Aug. 21 by the Rev. N. T. Whitaker, D. D., Lowell; Aug. 28 by the Rev. William M. Gilbert, D. D., Cliftondale.

The United States treasury department has asked for bids for the new postoffice in Bellingham square.

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READING.

The following members of the graduating class of the high school will enter college: Mabel C. Barr and Esther M. Turner, Salem normal; Arthur Michilini, Bowdoin; Harry F. Parks, University of Maine; Harold J. Babcock, Harvard; Florence L. Jenkins, Vera P. Buckle and Helen L. Clark, Boston University; Maude E. Clarke, Mount Holyoke; Olive M. Dragan, Radcliffe; Helen B. Parker and Margery Willis, Wellesley. Mr. Michilini, Mr. Babcock and Miss Clarke and Miss Dragan will take post graduate courses at the high school before going to college.

The efforts to secure a new postoffice for this town have met with success and a site is now being chosen. The building will be 130 by 135 feet.

The proposal to connect the now existing broken sections of Prospect street on the west side of the town by means of an indirect road through the Perkins estate is meeting with opposition on the part of the residents of the neighborhood who desire a direct connection, and they will enter a formal protest if the present plans are carried out.

MIDDLEBORO.

Loyal Assawampsett Lodge, I. O. O. F., M. U., has elected: Noble grand, William J. Taylor; vice-grand, Chester Carter; treasurer, William Aldrich; P. S. Lorenzo Miller; E. S. Albion W. Merritt; auditor, Frank M. Stickney.

The American Woman's League will meet Thursday evening. Mrs. Lucy A. Horlow, delegate to the recent convention at St. Louis, will give an account of her trip.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Central Methodist church has elected: President, Mrs. Emma V. Hall; vice-president, Mrs. C. A. Stenhouse; secretary, Mrs. Angie F. Weston; treasurer, Miss Flor Leonard; note box secretary, Mrs. M. Malvina Warren; agent for home missions, Mrs. F. M. Sherman.

Charles O. Cook has purchased land on Cherry street and will erect a new house there.

KINGSTON.

The assessors have sufficiently progressed in their work this year to make it apparent that the tax rate this year will be \$15 on \$100.

The Woman's Alliance of the Unitarian church has arranged for a reading of "Rip Van Winkle" at the town hall by George Kiernan the evening of July 11.

There has been considerable building this season at Rocky Nook, especially by Brockton people who spend the week end at that resort. Efforts have been made to persuade the water commissioners to extend the town water supply to the summer village but not a sufficient number of people have pledged themselves to take the water to warrant the expense.

The Jones river fleet of sailing and motor boats is unusually large this summer.

STOUGHTON.

The selectmen are expected to call a special town meeting to consider the question of watering or oiling the principal streets of the town. In recent years whatever street watering has been done has been paid for by private subscriptions. It has been suggested that an arrangement be made for having Park street to the Brockton line, including Stoughton square, watered by the trolley sprinkling car which has just been put into service in Brockton.

EAST BRIDGEWATER.

The executors of the estate of William Rust have sold to Thomas S. H. Rounseville one lot of land near the railroad tracks.

The East Bridgewater Board of Trade sent a delegation to Boston today when efforts were made to organize a Plymouth county board of trade.

WINCHESTER.

The first band concert of the season will be held Saturday afternoon on Manchester field. These concerts will be given by the metropolitan park commission.

Places of Interest to Boston Visitors

Open to the public daily, but closed Sundays, unless specified.

ARLINGTON STREET CHURCH—Corner of Arlington and Boylston streets.

Tablets on the exterior. Open daily from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m.

ARMORY—Fanueil Hall—Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.

Military Museum. Open daily, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturdays 10 to 12. Free.

ARNOLD ARBORETUM AND MUSEUM—Bussey Woods park, Forest Hills.

160 acres. Open daily from sunrise to sunset. Free.

BARNUM MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY—Tufts College, B. & M. R. R. Bare staffed. Miners, skeletons, fossils, minerals, 9 to 12 and 2 to 5, except Sun. and holidays. Free.

Open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

BIRTHPLACE OF REV. S. F. SMITH—120 Brattle Street, "America," 37 Sheafe street, North End.

Open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

BOSTONIAN SOCIETY ROOMS—Old State House, 20 State street.

Memorial hall and historical collection.

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT—Monument square, Charlestown.

Revolutionary relics, etc. 8 to 5:30. Fee 25 cents.

BOTANIC GARDEN OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY—Corner of Garden and Linnanen streets, Cambridge.

Greenhouses and glass house.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY—Copley square.

Open (except on legal holidays) 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Tuesdays, 9 to 12. Sundays 2 to 9. Books for home use delivered Sundays from 2 to 9 p. m. Weekdays from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

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CORNELLIAN MUSEUM—Winthrop.

Built 1637. One of the oldest houses in New England. Open from 2 to 5 p. m. Historical collection. Admission 10 cents. Tavern in Ocean Spray station B. B. & L. R. R.

EDWARD DEVOTION HOUSE—Harvard street, Brookline (near Coolidge Corner).

Built 1680. Open Wednesdays and Saturdays 9 to 4 p. m.

DORCHESTER HISTORICAL SOCIETY—"Old Blaize House."

Built 1648. Edward Everett square Columbus road.

EDWARD DEVOTION HOUSE—Harvard street, Brookline (near Coolidge Corner).

Built 1680. Open Wednesdays and Saturdays 9 to 4 p. m.

FANEUIL HALL—Merchants row and Cornhill.

Interior and portraits. 9 to 5. Saturdays 9 to 12. Free.

FIRST CHURCH IN BOSTON—Berkeley street, opposite State street.

Open daily, 9 to 5 p. m. Free.

FORTRESS OF BOSTON—Copley square.

Open daily, 9 to 5 p. m. Free.

FRONT HOUSE—19 and 21 North square.

Built 1690. Restored 1908. Home of Paul Revere. 1770-1800. Open week days 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Free.

PEABODY MUSEUM—Divinity Avenue, Cambridge.

American and foreign archaeology and ethnology. 9 to 5. Closed Sunday.

QUINCY HOMESTEAD—Quincy, Mass.

Built 1636-1706. Restored and furnished as a monument of colonial times by the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

ROYAL HOUSE AND SLAVE QUARTERS—Medford.

The Ten-Hill farm house of Governor Winthrop, the residence of Col. Isaac Royall, the headquarters of General Stark, the finest specimen of colonial architecture in New England. Open daily, 11 to 4. Admission 25 cents. Saturdays free.

STATE HOUSE—Beacon, head of Park street.

Statuary, battle flags, war relics, etc. 9 to 5. Saturdays 9 to 12. Free.

TOWN ROOM—3 Joy street.

Library and exhibit of the social activities of Massachusetts, including a collection of town records of the state. Open 9 to 5.

UNITED STATES ARSENAL—Watertown, between Franklin station, B. & A. and Union Market station, M. & M. H. A.

Also easily reached by Watertown trolley cars from Park street, also by trolley cars from Franklin station, etc.

WARE COLLECTION OF BOSTONIAN GLASS MUSEUM—Divinity Avenue, Cambridge.

Open daily, 9 to 5 p. m. Closed Sunday.

WELLESLEY HALL INSTITUTE FOR WORKING PEOPLE—388 Washington street.

Library, reading rooms, game room, evening classes, bowling alleys, etc. 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Visitors welcome. Open Sundays.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY—

Open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

MELROSE.

A large number of books have been issued at the public library under the new vacation schedule, by which people going away from the city may take from two to five books on each card until Sept. 1.

WINTHROP.

Most of the Winthrop pictures shown at the 1915 exhibit last November have been placed on the walls of the west room in the Frost public library. The list contains pictures of the local schools, parks, public buildings, yacht clubs, etc.

WYOMING.

The Y. M. C. A. vacation school opened Tuesday with the largest first day's enrollment of any year since its beginning.

Y. M. C. A. VACATION SCHOOL—

Open daily from March 21 to Oct. 16, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. and during vacation, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Closed Sundays.

GENERAL LIBRARIES—Somerville.

New England history and genealogy. Books and library.

UNITED STATES NAVY YARD—

Entrance Morton street, Forest Hills.

WATERFORD.

Burial place of Gen. Joseph Warren. Rear Admiral John A. Winslow, William Lloyd Garrison, James F. Powers, Gen. Edward Everett Hale, Martin Milmore and Fanny Davenport. Open daily from March 21 to Oct. 16, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. and during vacation, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Closed Sundays.

UNITED STATES ARSENAL—Watertown.

Open daily, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Closed Sundays.

UNITED STATES NAVAL MUSEUM—

Entrance Oxford street. Open 9 to 5. Free.

WYOMING.

Open Sundays, 1 to 5.

WYOMING.

Open daily, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

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Convention on Eve of Election

WOMAN'S CAMPAIGN HELD TO BE ON WANE

(Continued from Page One.)

of Washington might be a candidate, has practically subsided, and it is generally understood that Mr. Brown will not go into the contest.

Opposition to Mrs. Young is said to be gaining strength as it becomes known that the objection to Mrs. Young is not based on the fact that she is a woman, but that it is not considered fair for Chicago to again take the presidency of the association.

There is little or no prejudice voiced against a woman holding the highest office but this impression has gained wide currency, with the result that many of the women teachers have been lined up for one of their own sex on the general principle of suffrage.

Mrs. Young's supporters plead for her election this year because they declare it is the first time a woman has risen to a post of such importance in the educational life of the nation as to entitle her to such high honors. It is believed that had any other state placed a woman candidate in the contest she might have had hearty support, but the western and southern states openly resent the attitude taken by the Illinois delegation, which has named the president of the association three times in the last 10 years, electing Edwin G. Cooley at the Los Angeles convention three years ago at the time he held the position of superintendent of the public schools of Chicago.

The Pennsylvania, Missouri and Colorado delegations are taking the lead in opposing Mrs. Young and the Pennsylvania delegation in a caucus this forenoon adopted resolutions declaring for Dr. Brumbaugh and accepting Dr. Snyder of Denver as second choice. Similar resolutions have also been passed by the Missouri delegation.

Principal Snyder of the Colorado state normal school admitted today that he is a candidate for the presidency of the National Education Association. He declares that the demand for him was made without his knowledge, but it had grown so insistent that he was willing to accept, and that so far as he knew no one particular delegation was backing his candidacy, but that he had been approached by scores.

The best of feeling prevails, he said, between himself and Dr. Brumbaugh of Philadelphia, and Mr. Snyder says he is willing to withdraw from the contest in favor of the Philadelphian. The latter expresses the same feeling toward Mr. Snyder, but they both declare that they are out to defeat Mrs. Ella Flagg Young of Chicago.

KEEP UP CRUSADE FOR SANE FOURTH

WASHINGTON—Inspired by the success of the "safe and sane" Fourth of July this year, the American Civic Association, which has taken a leading part in the crusade, announces that it will exert its efforts for greater and more positive results in 1911.

In a statement made Tuesday over the signature of its president, J. Horace McFarland, and its secretary, Richard B. Watrous, the association expressed the opinion that "the American people will never return to the noisy and dangerous Fourth, but will be in years to come more insistent than ever before in demanding that the use of explosives on the Fourth of July be prohibited altogether, and that the laws enacted be strictly enforced."

COMMERCE BODY FAVORS RAILROAD

WASHINGTON—In the case of Homer P. Fisk & Sons against the Boston & Maine Railroad Company the interstate commerce commission today contended that the rate of \$1.15 per ton on anthracite coal from Rotterdam Junction, N. Y., to Holyoke, Mass., is not unreasonable.

The commission holds also that the conditions governing transportation to Springfield are dissimilar and that allegations of discriminations in rates in favor of Springfield are not sustained, following decisions of the supreme court.

MILK PRODUCERS GET NEW RATES

It was said at the office of the Boston & Maine railroad today that by the first of next month the new milk transportation rates will go into effect which are now on file with the interstate commerce commission. The new tariff will give the milk producers of Massachusetts flat rates per can, and it costs relatively no more to ship one can than 1000. This gives the small producers on the Boston & Maine road, the same privileges as the contractors who ship carload lots.

ELECT A CAPTAIN OF NAVAL BRIGADE

Lieut.-Comdr. Daniel M. Goodrich of Boston, who has been acting chief of the naval brigade, M. V. M., since the retirement of the late Rear Admiral James H. Dillaway, Jr., last November, was Tuesday evening chosen by the line officers of the brigade on the second ballot as their captain and chief of brigade.

SECONDARY SECTION OPENS ITS SESSION

(Continued from Page One.)

school. It has in it the spirit of progressive activity.

The school that fails to take advantage of the varied possibilities of student associations is neglecting one of the most powerful instrumentalities for effective education."

Chairman Ellis Praises Boston's School System

"A Decade of School Administration in Boston" was the subject today of an address by David A. Ellis, president of the Boston school committee, before the department of school administration. In brief he said:

"The greatest reform of the decade in school administration in Boston was the substitution on Jan. 1, 1906, of a school committee of five for one of 24. This created an organization of great potency for good or evil, according to the personnel of its members."

"The character and high purpose of the new school committee has led to numerous important reforms, whose effects have been far-reaching."

"The whole school system has been entirely removed from the field of politics. Its educational, official and financial administration has been made moral and efficient. The selection, promotion and retirement of teachers, officers and other employees of the school committee has been placed upon the most liberal, progressive and meritorious lines."

"Welfare of the pupils has been advanced. The educational opportunities afforded to pupils in the elementary schools, in the secondary schools, both long and short term, in the evening schools of various types, and in the other continuation schools have been immensely enlarged in all branches."

"In the old studies which constitute the basis of all public school education, in the higher cultural subjects and in those commercial and industrial fields which have become so important in this age the public school system of Boston has not only kept abreast of the best school systems in the United States, but has, in some respects, set the standard on this continent. The new school committee has, in short, purified and vitalized the public school system of Boston."

H. C. Russell Defines Uses of Courses Aiding Pupils

H. C. Russell, superintendent of city schools, Beardstown, Ill., before the department of science education today spoke on "Science Instruction in the High School" in part as follows:

"The school system was invented to aid man in his progress and to help him to be a man, and it is to serve the purpose for which it was intended it must stand for these things:

"First, greater efficiency in the performance of common service. Service is the test of man's worth and his only badge of superiority. The modern high school is a new institution, and its chief purpose is to fit its natural and local constituency for the duties of life. It is not a secondary or a preparatory institution, but a primary means directly to serve the public needs. The high school must lend itself to the things with which man has to do. Man's power to earn and his capacity to make a living must be increased, and training in useful activity must be pushed to the front in the high school, which is the school of the masses."

"Second, a more complete and practical development of the economic and social forces of the community and a keener appreciation of the importance of the same. A strictly first-class high school is seeking to train the masses of the people not only industrially, but for all the duties of life; it is vocational in the highest sense and cultured to a degree equal to the best colleges of 40 years ago."

"Third, a correct and practical blending of industrial and cultural education. There is no antagonism between these two ideals in education. The high school is the common ground on which these two ideals can be brought into a practical and harmonious working unit. Science is the gateway to man's material prosperity and progress, and as this is a new, original, inventive age, intensely material, the modern high school should be equipped and able to solve the community problems and contribute to the community's growth and best development. The instruction in the high school should be in harmony with the drift of the race. Our schools on the economic side must produce wealth; on the cultural side, ideals and thought and construct character and men."

MR. TAFT MAY LAY CORNER-STONE.

BEVERLY, Mass.—Work will be begun in the erection of a Y. M. C. A. building here to cost in the neighborhood of \$100,000. The committee will invite President Taft to lay the corner-stone.

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FAVORS SHOP WORK FOR THOSE WHO ARE TEACHERS OF TRADE

(Continued from Page One.)

Michael W. Murray, director of manual training, technical high school, Newington, Mass., at today's session of the manual training department, in Arlington Street church, said that the manual training leaders had been the first to recognize that their work had its shortcomings, and did not meet all the needs, but with its proper place in the school scheme it should lay the necessary foundation for the separate industrial school. He then dealt with the question of the selection and training of the teachers of this new kind of work which is planned to meet the needs of the boys and girls who are not being reached by the manual training in the grammar grades, or by the technical training of the high school.

In the discussion which followed, led by Daniel Upton, principal of the state normal school, Buffalo, N. Y., Dr. Paul Kreuzpoltner, Altoona, Pa., who has made a study for 50 years of industrial training in the chief cities of Germany, said that in Munich, Germany, elementary teachers are assigned to the academic branches in the trade schools for nine months at the expense of the school board and go into the shop of the trade they are going to teach; for instance, if a teacher be assigned to the shoemaking industry she goes into a shoemaker's shop, sits down and learns how to make shoes, not merely for the purpose of learning the shoe trade, but for the distinct purpose of becoming thoroughly familiar with the business end of that trade.

The motion of James C. Monaghan of New York city, president of the department, it was unanimously resolved that the colleges be urged to grant entrance credit to both boys and girls for manual training subjects, and that the colleges give this credit to graduates of those high schools that actually bring this work up to a suitable and satisfactory standard of excellence.

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MONITORIALS
By Nixon Waterman

THE TRUE PHILOSPHER.
You may know all the stars—
Clear from Neptune to Mars;
You may have every subject by heart;
Be up in each isle;
And versed in each schism—
In short think you're awfully smart;
And though you impress
Many minds more or less,
You are not a philosopher till,
Casting learning behind,
The true secret you find
Is to look very wise and—keep still.

The prevailing rule of the present summer for most of our politicians appears to be, "When in doubt, turn to golf." Scaling the bunkers is great pastime for those who are trying to figure out the best way to circumvent the hazards of political fortune.

POPULAR VIEW.
Siles—Ruben, what is this fisheries question between the United States and Canada we are a-hearin' so much about these days?
Ruben—Oh, I hasn't paid no attention to it but I reckon it must be, "Have you got a bite?"

James J. Hill's degree of LL. D. from Yale and J. Pierpont Morgan's similar honor from Harvard need not arouse the envy of Andrew Carnegie, whom the big colleges appear to have overlooked, in such matters, this year. The great ironmaster already has to his credit nearly enough of these highly significant letters to decorate a whole set of children's building blocks.

MILITANT LITERATURE.
The bard whose "Jingo" lines are full of crimson war and strife, I ween, Can sell them—if he has a pull—
To some fierce powder magazine.

To attempt to omit the American Alpine Club, which includes in its membership the names of ex-President Roosevelt and Commander Peary, from an "authoritative" list of American mountain-climbing organizations is a task that promises to be a little bit too altitudeous for those attempting it. The absence of such tall peaks is likely to be in itself too conspicuous to be passed by without comment.

HIS LONG DAY.
Investigator—Why, my good man, I cannot believe that you work 20 hours a day.
Bridge Tender—Sure ting! I go to work at 10 o'clock morning; work till 10 o'clock night. Ten and ten, twenty! See!

Although the freight rates on lemons from the California fruit centers is likely to reduce their price, the average self-respecting citizen will hope that one will not be handed him any oftener on that account.

A QUADRENNIAL BIRTHDAY.
Despite the "safe and sane" new Fourth, Full many would feel thankful, very, Had our independence been declared On the twenty-ninth of February.

Eulogizes William Torrey Harris

James M. Greenwood, superintendent of schools of Kansas City, Mo., Tuesday night before the department of general session spoke of "William Torrey Harris—The Man" in part as follows:

"He possessed ability of the very highest order, an intellectual energy that was tireless, and he studied the greatest thoughts of the greatest men that this earth had produced. In all his work he displayed the genius of industry, a keen insight, and a well-balanced and unbiased judgment upon every subject that he investigated. He rose and passed across the educational horizon of his native land and cast a light that will shine undimmed down the ages. He always looked for and sought the genesis of things."

"William Torrey Harris was fortunate indeed when he chose in early manhood St. Louis for his home. His intellect there was unfettered by traditions that would have cramped his aspirations in some other localities. The society into which he flung himself was in a continual flux not tied down between leading strings. For years he associated with a coterie of as profound and brilliant men and women as could be assembled elsewhere on this continent. This, too, was the era when some of the greatest thoughts in the technical world were startling and challenging the attention of thinking men in Europe and in America."

"While the schoolmasters of the race were formulating and giving to the world their theories, William Torrey Harris was studying most closely and analyzing and inventing most patiently and accurately what they and others had done and were doing in their special fields of investigation, and he decided to do a similar kind of work in education for the unfoldment of human character as Laplace, Lagrange, Gauss, Peirce, Boyle, Sylvester, Cayley and others had done for mathematics; what Humboldt, Lyell, Agassiz, Wallace, Darwin, Huxley, Spencer and others had achieved in the organic and inorganic knowledge; what Marshall, Story, Webster, Calhoun, Hayne, Wright and Choate, guided by Hamilton, Madison and Jay, had done in fixing the principles of constitutional government for the United States."

"As others studied plants and animals in the wild or domestic state, he studied man in civil society. Whatever line of research he undertook he brought the highest order of analysis and construction to it investigation. His

SCOTTISH EDUCATOR
BRINGS MESSAGE ON
TRAINING FOR BOYS

The Kansas police judges who are planning to sentence all tramps and vagrants to work in the wheat fields are not likely to have their findings reversed by a higher court on the grounds that they represent "cruel and inhuman treatment."

PRACTICALLY DEFINED.

Teacher—Who can tell me the meaning of the term "domestic economy"?

Willing pupil—I asked papa and he says it means paring the potatoes thin, cutting a pie in six pieces and having hash for breakfast every other morning.

Just now the trend of political discussion runs something like this: "If Roosevelt wishes to be nominated for Governor of New York, he can be. If he is nominated he will be elected. If he is elected the members of the Legislature who have dared to defy his wishes in regard to the enactment into law of the Cobb direct nomination bill favored by Governor Hughes may expect it. XX...@...!! plus."

OFF AND ON.

The singer could not keep the key

And all because, alack!

The piece he tried to sing, you see,

Was one from Offenbach.

It is reported that at least four of the congressmen who have of late been taking an active part in the rebellion against "Uncle Joe" Cannon and measures that are termed "regular" have been summoned to gather at Colonel Roosevelt's home at Sagamore hill soon. Unless "Uncle Joe" himself is invited to visit there soon, he may be moved to make up his mind that there are outward and visible signs of an inward feeling against him. The preponderance of evidence appears to be on the opposite side.

PROOF POSITIVE.

Mother—There, dear, you must not say that Goldie Stebbins is a greedy girl without the very best of reasons. Why do you speak so of her?

Dimples—Well, at Myrtle Flanders' birthday party this afternoon there was one piece of cake lots bigger than the rest and just as I was reaching for it she took it.

Wiggs—Flanders is not a bad fellow, I believe he aims to tell the truth.

Wiggs—Perhaps he does but if so, he is the worst verbal marksmen in this neighborhood.

TODAY AND TOMORROW.

If you have a message of beauty and peace

To better and brighten the way

And gladden your kind and their pleasure increase.

Oh, tell it to others today,

But if there is aught you could say that would fill

One breast with a shadow of sorrow

Oh, banish it far from your thinking until

The day after day after tomorrow.

Arthur D. Dean Outlines
Industrial School Ideals

Arthur D. Dean of the state education department, Albany, N. Y., spoke today before the department of manual training, his subject being "A System of Industrial Training." He said in part:

"Agitation for industrial education does not mean that there is to be any educational revolution, but rather the continuance of the evolution which has been, and one hopes always will be taking place."

"This form of education is not antagonistic to the general function of all education, which is to develop and train. Some subjects and processes are best for certain groups, and every school should be the natural expression of the life of its community."

"It all means a redirection of our public schools and involves a comprehensive treatment of the pressing needs of our schools, our children and our industry.

"The school system may well begin to separate at the end of the sixth grade into three distinct branches, leading, first, to the present high school system; second, to higher business schools; third, to higher schools which train workers in industrial and agricultural vocations.

"A far-reaching phase will be the establishment of continuation schools. Employers must regulate their affairs so that boys and girls between 14 and 16 years of age may be excused from factory and store work to attend these schools for a few hours a week in order that American citizenship may be preserved and some notion given these immature children of industrial and commercial practice.

"Colleges will wisely listen to the criticisms that come up from the laity and from the ranks of the teachers and cease attempting to force high schools to shape courses of study to meet certain arbitrary college entrance requirements.

"The laity looks upon the school as the public's way of expressing interest in the educational welfare and efficiency of its offspring and people will never be satisfied until the college, the high school and even the grammar grades take that fact into account and plan their work on the theory that education should be for efficiency as well as for culture."

"In education he dug down into the neglected and forgotten elements to find a sure foundation upon which to build. In this search he brought to light the 'five windows of the soul' through which the different kinds of knowledge reach the mind and is systematized by it. So far as I know he was the first who analyzed the different figures of the syllogism for the purpose of showing what kind of knowledge each represents and how it is arranged."

"The significance of his discoveries and classifications was not fully recognized or comprehended while he was among us. He formulated new and safe lines of pedagogical procedure which are rational. He was a conspicuously clear and safe leader in education. To his other qualifications Dr. Harris was one of the most artistic interpreters of music, literature, sculpture, painting and architecture that either Europe or America has produced. These were all expressions indicating the height and the depth of the aspirations of the human soul in endeavoring to transcede the world of sensuous impressions. Only the few who came in close personal contact with him knew the riches of his wonderful mind or the sweet persuasive influence of his nature. On another occasion I have drawn the curtain partly aside that others may catch some glimpse of him as a few knew him."

"He shed a steady and clear light on every question that he ever presented to the National Education Association. His contributions covered the most diversified fields of thought. He was equally at home in all."

"As others studied plants and animals in the wild or domestic state, he studied man in civil society. Whatever line of research he undertook he brought the highest order of analysis and construction to it investigation. His

Public School Training to Citizenship

THE United States public school system exerts a powerful influence toward the moral uplift of the nation. The following article, written specially for The Christian Science Monitor, shows in a new way the relationship which the free, unsectarian school bears to the American youth—native or naturalized—and to good citizenship.

MARIAN A. WHITE.

THE morsels of a nation in large measure depend on the training of its youth. The boy of today is the man of tomorrow. The girl now attending school and quickly absorbing impressions helpful or otherwise is the mother of the future, and the probabilities are that before she reaches this auspicious period her sex will have become a power at the polls.

With these thoughts in mind, the question naturally arises as to the line of study or of conduct being advocated or pursued in our public schools, in order that our youth may be armed and equipped for the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. For investigation proves that apart from a superficial knowledge of history, a smattering of the mechanism of government and a few belied ideas as to what constitutes "liberty and equality," the average youth has little understanding of the qualifications essential to the making of a good citizen or the development of a true patriot.

The manual training school system has reached a high state of efficiency in London, Birmingham and Leeds, said Dr. Williamson. He mentioned the half-time school system that he found in the jute factories at Ludlow, Mass., and said that it corresponds to the system in Dundee, which is designed to train boys between the ages of 14 and 18 years in the technicalities of manufacturing jute by four-year course.

Five hours are spent in the mill and three hours in school. There is a five weeks' vacation in the summer and free board at a camp. All the expenses are paid by the company. The boys receive a weekly wage of \$8.00 to \$6.40. The manufacturers are not guaranteed that the boys will work for them on the completion of their course; the boys are thus not bound, in any way.

THE duties of citizenship and loyalty to country are, unfortunately, in the mind of the average youth, confused with Fourth of July bombast, hub bub and tumult. His patriotism resolves itself into the ability to explode fireworks and in the indiscriminate handling of powder, no matter what the aftermath be in suffering to his fellows. Public sentiment has now demanded a more dignified celebration of our day of Independence. But it will take a decade at least to set right in the minds of the masses the confusion of ideas as to what constitutes the duties of good citizenship and loyalty to country on this, the most important of our national holidays.

The youth has been led to infer that "liberty and equality" signify the right to say and to do anything and everything he pleases regardless of the feelings and safety of others. He becomes more or less impressed with the idea that after leaving school he may occupy himself with some "gentle" employment—though he may be essentially fitted for occupation involving manual labor—and ultimately aspire to the chief office of the nation. Laudable ambition enough if he be of the right caliber mentally and morally. Which brings out that he must first comprehend the full significance of a true and honorable citizenship with a courage and fearlessness that will allow him to devote himself to the best interests of his country in the face of partisan politics.

The youthful teachings of the schoolroom regarding these vital questions need an outlet later to the ambitious youth in the heated controversy of partisan debates in promiscuous assemblies. The young man who might have been trained to honorable and upright citizenship, a help to his immediate community and a loyal upholder of all that is involved in the phrase, "liberty and equality," now becomes absorbed in the maelstrom of unhealthful influences and probably criminality, perhaps wrecking a career whose dawn was filled with promise.

No opportunity had been offered during the most impressionable years to grasp the principle that whenever speech affects the safety of others, or interferes with their liberty to follow legitimate pursuits, and acquire, hold, and dispose of property in such lawful manner as they may see fit, it is guilty of the abuse of freedom and equality and that such abuse of the principles of right and justice, merit and will receive righteous punishment.

No effort should be spared, no money begrimed, to educate our youth to the first principles of sound citizenship. At the same time it is doubtful if the majority of educators realize the responsibility of inculcating a true spirit of honorable citizenship, of amar patriae, for an honorable citizenship.

tion of the subject matter for presentation.

Joseph H. Hill Discusses
Normal School Training

Before the department of normal schools today paper on "The Distinctive Professional Content of Normal School and College Courses" was read by Joseph H. Hill, president State Normal School, Emporia, Kan., in part as follows:

"The normal school or normal college assumes to prepare teachers for every phase of public school work not only elementary, but secondary. Training for teaching cannot properly be made a mere incident in a student's general course. The normal college is a distinctively professional school. It differs from other professional schools in that so far as subject matter is concerned it various courses traverse much the same ground as in a school the purpose of which is general; hence the difficulty of securing a clear recognition of the actual differentiation.

"The essential elements to be included in the curriculum of the normal school in training for any grade of teachers are: 1. A well organized body of pedagogical theory. 2. The linking of educational theory and thought with the training school of practice. 3. Specific attention on the part of the intending teacher from the point of view of mature preparation and with particular reference to their organization for teaching to the subjects that have traditionally had a place only in the elementary curriculum.

"If our high schools are to serve the people, every high school must offer agriculture as an elective so that all the students who desire may take the work. This work will be one of the best educational subjects wholly aside from its utility. Ordinarily it will be offered in place of foreign languages.

"Most teachers used to say that any one could farm. It is now interesting

to hear these same teachers say that agriculture is too difficult for high schools. Neither statement is true today. Agriculture can be as readily taught as geometry and physics. It will be well taught when the teachers have been given the same preparation that they are now given for the teaching of other subjects."

Dick J. Crosby Discusses
Place of Farm Teaching

Dick J. Crosby, specialist in agricultural education, Washington, in an address before the department of rural and agricultural education this morning on "The Place of the Agricultural High School in the System of Public Education," said in part:

"When your father was a farmer he could succeed without education because he was competing with men who were also untrained for the work. The young man who starts farming today must be able to compete with the large number of young men who have some training for farming."

"For before he reaches middle life he will find that he is competing with young men a large proportion of whom have had some such training. The farmer of the future who succeeds without training for the work must be an unusually able man.

"Even in the past, education has given its possessor a great advantage. In our farm management investigations at Cornell University, we have secured some very emphatic figures on this point.

"If our high schools are to serve the people, every high school must offer agriculture as an elective so that all the students who desire may take the work. This work will be one of the best educational subjects wholly aside from its utility. Ordinarily it will be offered in place of foreign languages.

"Most teachers used to say that any one could farm. It is now interesting

Pennsylvania Railroad

AEROPLANE RACES

Aviation Week at Atlantic City

It is not a far cry back to "Darius Green and his flyin' machine" when aerial navigation was considered impossible.

To-day Atlantic City is preparing for a great Aviation Meet from July 2 to 11, when three of the greatest flyers of the modern world will demonstrate their mastery of the air.

Glenn H. Curtiss, the holder of the world's record for speed, will fly daily from July 4 to 11.

Walter E. Brookins, who holds the record for high flying, will give exhibitions July 7 to 11 in a Wright aeroplane.

This is the first contest between the Wright and Curtiss machines.

It is also expected that Charles K. Hamilton, the great long distance aviator, will be present and race from July 7 to 11.

There will be prize events each day, including a fifty-mile flight over a five mile circular course, and prize high flying July 7 to 11, directly over the beach front and ocean.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is the direct route to Atlantic City, and excursion tickets are on sale from all points.

Federation Can Affiliate
Only With Association

An affiliation of the Federation of State Teachers Associations will be the subject of an address of Superintendent of Schools Charles S. Foss of Reading at the meeting of the federation Tuesday. He told of the origin of the federation, which was tentatively formed at Denver at the time of the meeting of the National Education Association of 1909.

"At this time," said the speaker, "it was felt that the federation should be a department of the N. E. A. A committee prepared a petition to the directors of the N. E. A. for permission to form a department. Dr. Shepard, secretary of the N. E. A., however, called attention to the fact that the constitution of the N. E. A. defines membership, that every active member of the N. E. A. is a member of every department thereof, and that it is beyond the power of any department to impose additional qualifications for membership as did this petition.

"Now, since the membership of such an organization as this must consist largely of officers of state associations and of their sectional departments and of their affiliated bodies, it became evident that an independent organization affiliated with the National Education Association was the only solution of the problem."

At the Railway Terminals

The Boston & Albany road provided extra service today for the Ladies Auxiliary, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, of Worcester, and their guests en route to Riverside

Teachers Wage Presidency Campaign

BOSTON EDUCATORS OFFER ON SCHOOLS TO TEACH INDUSTRY

Chairman Ellis of Board Does Not Agree That Such Training Has Reached Its Limit—Replies to Mr. Joyner.

OTHERS TELL IDEAS

David A. Ellis, chairman of the Boston school committee, when asked today to comment on the annual address of President James Y. Joyner of the National Education Association, when the head of that organization in Tremont temple Tuesday evening sounded a warning against the movement for industrial education going to the extreme which would mean neglect of other and fundamental factors, deemed absolutely necessary in this country, said:

"I should say that the purpose of education is three-fold: to teach the boy or girl how to make an honest living; how to get honest joy out of life; and how to be of service to the world at large. These seem to me to be the three ideals of education. These represent three different forces, each pulling in a different direction. Any scheme of education at any given time would seem to have a sort of equilibrium between these three forces. Naturally it will always be a question of adjustment as to whether the pendulum swings too far in one direction or another."

"We have been going ahead ever since public school education has been founded with very little regard to industrial demands. These have sprung up, been created by economic conditions, and have been appreciated only within the last 10 or 15 years. I should say that it would take a great many years before these industrial conditions will have received their full and fair share of treatment."

"I do not believe that education has swung so far yet that we need serious warnings against over-industrializing our educational system."

Joseph H. Hill, president of the Kansas state normal school, Emporia, Kan., also president of the department of normal schools of the N. E. A., realized, he said, that industrial training has a legitimate part in the public school system, but he said that he was conservative and not a very ardent advocate of trade schools where they would encroach on the freedom of the pupil in arranging his own future. He said that there was danger in beginning the vocational training too early. The industrial pressure is greater in the East than in the West, he said, so that the situation in the West has not become as acute as in the East.

W. S. Pickens, principal Western normal school, Hays, Kan.—"I think the situation will adjust itself. I see no particular danger of industrial training usurping too large a part of our general education system, but I think it well to sound a little note of alarm. The situation in the West does not at present offer the same problem as in the East."

Kenyon L. Butterfield, president Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, and president of rural and agricultural department, N. E. A.—"I consider President Joyner's treatment of the situation conservative but good. I am inclined to agree with his attitude, for I have seen some of the dangers that he points out."

"There is not the slightest danger of carrying the industrial and vocational idea of education too far in Massachusetts," said Dr. David Snedden, state commissioner of education. "In Massachusetts," continued Dr. Snedden, "the industrial and vocational type of education is meant to add to and supplement the other kinds and are not intended to compete in any way with the high schools. The industrial and vocational schools occupy an entirely different field and one that has heretofore been unoccupied. The commission does not believe in mixing industrial and vocational education with the liberal type, for the best results cannot be obtained that way."

CONFEDERATE MEN VOTE APPRECIATION TO GENERAL GRANT

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The spectacle of a group of Confederate veterans giving a rising vote of admiration for General Grant Tuesday evening, welded the last link in the chain of friendship between the Petersburg camp, United Confederate Veterans and the Springfield G. A. R. post.

The southerners came here as guests of the G. A. R. men. Commander Bernard of the Confederates moved that "We ex-soldiers give a rising vote of admiration and appreciation of the life and deeds of General Ulysses S. Grant." With bared heads, the men of the Blue and Gray arose and reverently indicated their respect for the great Union commander.

And none the less significant was the motion put by Past Deputy Commander Hersey of the G. A. R. post of this city, that the men who wore the Blue give a rising vote of "admiration, good will and love of the memory of two heroes of the Confederacy, Generals Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson." Again Lee and Stonewall Jackson stood and reverently indicated their hearty approval of the motion.

Administration in Boston School System Is Subject of Committee's Chairman



CHAIRMAN DAVID A. ELLIS. Speaks today at convention on "Decade of School Administration in Boston."

VACATION SCHOOLS IN BROOKLINE BEGIN THEIR SHORT TERM

The vacation schools of Brookline opened this morning for a term of five or six weeks with a double session, one of which can be attended by each pupil. The morning session is from 8:15 to 10:15 a. m., and the afternoon session is from 10:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. About 400 applications were received.

The Winthrop and Sewall schools are for the accommodation of all students under the age of nine, all over that age going to the Lincoln school. In the latter school Frederic O. Smith will have charge with Louis Schmitt and the Misses S. M. Aldrich and C. Gertrude Knox as his assistants. Miss Florence C. Lamson of the Runkle school, assisted by E. G. Potter and G. L. White, will have charge of the work in the Sewall school. It is planned to carry out kindergarten work on an extensive scale in the Winthrop school and Mrs. M. P. Massie will have supervision of the work there assisted by the Misses Louise Crevolin and Ford.

Basket and bent iron work, drawing, sewing, nature study and athletics are among the attractive courses offered to the boys and girls and almost 90 percent of the work will be carried on out of doors. At the close of the summer term all the pupils will be taken on an outing.

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EPISCOPALIANS TO MEET.

Episcopalians from all parts of America will hold a conference for church work at the Episcopal Theological school, Cambridge, July 9 to 24. This conference will give instruction in all phases of religious work and especially along missionary lines.

DEPORT CHINESE STOWAWAYS.

Lee Quong and Hop Sing, the two Chinese stowaways on the United Fruit Company steamer Bradford, left here today in irons when the steamship sailed from Long wharf for Jamaican ports.

Thursday's Program

National Education Association.

General Session, 8 p. m., Tremont Temple—Music by the Thomas N. Hart grammar school band, Fred W. Lewis, director; "Public Health and Public Education," by Luther H. Gulick, Russell Sage Foundation, New York; "Universal Education and International Peace," by P. P. Claxton, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.; "Training for Teaching," by Miss Emma L. Johnston, principal of Brooklyn Training School for Teachers, New York.

Department of Business Education, 9:30 a. m., First Baptist church—"What Business Men Demand of Our Graduates" by Horace G. Healey, high school of commerce, New York; discussion led by W. A. Hawkins, superintendent of Jordan Marsh Company, Boston; "Commercial Education as a Branch of Vocational Training," by Cheeseman A. Herrick, president, Girard College, Philadelphia; discussion led by Arthur J. Meredith, director of the commercial department, state normal school, Salem; "The Attitude of Academic High School Teachers Toward Students of Commercial Departments," by James M. Green, principal, New Jersey state normal and model schools, Trenton, N. J.; discussion led by Frank O. Carpenter, head, commercial department, English high school, Boston.

Department of Kindergarten Education, 9:30 a. m., normal art school, Newbury and Exeter streets—President's address; "The Principles of Development as the Basis of Kindergarten Method," by Miss Luella A. Palmer, kindergarten, public school No. 63, New York; "The Child as the Basis of Correlation in the Kindergarten," by Amy E. Tanner, department of experimental pedagogy, Clark University, Worcester, Mass.; "Aesthetic Development of Children at the Kindergarten Period," by Caroline Crawford, physical culture department, Teachers' College, New York city, N. Y.

Department of Music Education, 9:30 a. m., New England Conservatory—"Some of the Effects of Music Education in the Schools," by John W. Cook, president of Northern Illinois state normal school, DeKalb; general discussion—"Success in Public School Music," by Leonard B. Marshall, assistant director of music, public schools, Boston; discussion led by Grant Drake, assistant director of music, public schools, Boston—"A Lesson Talk," by William L. Tomlinson, lecturer on music, New York city; Report of Committee on Terminology, by Charles L. Rice, director of music, public schools, Worcester, chairman.

Department of Child Study, 9:30 a. m., Old South church, Copley square—Topic: "The Child Welfare Conference"; "The National Child Welfare Conference: Its Work and Its Relations to Child Study," by G. Stanley Hall, president Clark University, Worcester, Mass.; "How Every School May Be a Child Welfare Conference," by William H. Allen, director bureau of municipal research, New York; discussion.

Department of Secondary Education, 9:30 a. m., Central Congregational church—Joint session with the departments of science and rural and agricultural education.

Topic: "The Practical Aspects of Science in Secondary Education with Special Reference to the Introduction of Materials from Agriculture, Household Arts, Technical Industries, etc." "The Pedagogical Viewpoint," by W. R. Hart, professor in Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.; "The Scientific Viewpoint," by W. J. V. Osterhaut, professor in Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; discussion, "Physics," by William Orr, deputy state commissioner of education, Boston; "Chemistry," by Joseph B. Mills, high school of commerce, New York city; "Botany," by S. B. McCready, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.; "Zoology," by Chester Matthewson, Brooklyn normal school, Brooklyn, N. Y.; "Physiology," by Louis Murchison, head of high school, biological instruction, Detroit; "Physical Geography," by E. M. Lehmers, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.; general discussion.

Report of committee on college entrance credit for graduates of high schools teaching agriculture, by A. B. Graham, Ohio State University, Columbus, O., chairman.

Department of Higher Education, 9:30 a. m., Second church, Copley square—Topic: "Relations of Faculties and Fraternities," by W. H. P. Faunce, president Brown University, Providence, R. I.; discussion led by Ralph K. Jones, librarian, University of Maine, Orono, Me. Topic: "College Discipline," by Thomas Arkle Clark, dean of men, State University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.; general discussion.

Department of Higher Education, 9:30 a. m., Second church, Copley square—Topic: "Relations of Faculties and Fraternities," by W. H. P. Faunce, president Brown University, Providence, R. I.; discussion led by Ralph K. Jones, librarian, University of Maine, Orono, Me. Topic: "College Discipline," by Thomas Arkle Clark, dean of men, State University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.; general discussion.

Library Department, 9:30 a. m., Public Library—Topic: "The Training of Teachers in the Use of Books and the Library in the Knowledge of Children's Books," by James V. Sturges, principal of State Normal school, Genesee, N. Y.; discussion led by Miss Mary C. Richardson, instructor of mathematics and physics, State Normal school, Castine, Me.; Miss Martha Van Rensselaer, department of home economics, Cornell University.

Department of Rural and Agricultural Education—Joint session with departments of science, education and secondary education. (For program see department of secondary education.)

Department of Physical Education—General topic: "Education of Girls," paper by Miss Rebecca Stoneroad, director of physical training, public schools, Washington; discussion led by Miss Laura S. Flummer, director of physical training, Washington City Normal school, Boston; Miss Beulah Kennard, president Pittsburgh Playground Association, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Peace Reigns Supreme Here

Here meet the many disciples and workers for universal peace, among the delegates of the National Education Association.



HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN PEACE LEAGUE.

The many draped flags are symbolic of the brotherhood that should exist among nations of the world according to the doctrines as taught by the league.

BOSTON LIBRARY EXHIBITION IS OF INTEREST TO EDUCATORS

Growth of Institution to Nearly 1,000,000 Volumes and Breadth of Scope Constitute Object Lessons in Utilization of Facilities for Educational Purpose.

Two special exhibitions have been opened in the Boston Public Library, Copley square, that should prove of especial interest to the thousands of teachers from all over the country who are attending the convention of the National Education Association.

The first of these will be found in two rooms on the ground floor on the right of the entrance foyer. It consists of a series of photographs, diagrams, charts, etc., which illustrate and make clear the growth of the first important public library in the world, from modest beginning in 1854, when it contained 16,221 volumes, to its present magnitude, when it contains nearly 1,000,000 volumes.

The most important lesson is the growth of the library into the educational consciousness of the people of Boston, and this is told in the exhibition in a variety of ways.

It shows the growth from one small building more than 50 years ago to the present "plant," which includes the great central library on Copley square, 11 branch libraries, each as large as an ordinary library; 20 or more reading rooms and stations scattered throughout the city, and arrangements for supplying all schools and public institutions with books.

Some idea of the character of the library may also be obtained from this exhibition, and of the treasures which students find here, copies of the earliest printed books in the Massachusetts Bay colony as well as books printed in England in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries relating to the colonies.

On the walls of the exhibition hall will be seen one great evidence of the relationship that exists between the schools and the library in the thousand or more photographs of all kinds taken from the library collection which the library is constantly circulating through the schools as the teachers require them.

The library collection of photographs already numbers about 50,000 prints.

The books on exhibition in cases on the third floor tell the story of education in this country from the very beginning.

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THE HOUSEHOLD

FURNISHINGS

style of dwelling, now so popular.

Painted. Madagascar rugs are especially designed. They are woven to order in any chosen coloring and can be purchased ready woven. They are made of burlap cut in strips woven with heavy twine and are to be had in excellent colorings and a satisfactory roughness of effect. They cost 25 cents a square yard. Rag rugs are less expensive, being sold by the yard in distinctive colorings at \$1 a yard, or the "hit and miss" style of rag rug at 25 cents a square yard. Cordage rugs are particularly suited to a room, done in shades of brown and tan, for they come in a rich shade of tan and cost \$24 for the 7x10 foot size, although they can be ordered in any size desired. They are woven entirely of heavy, soft cords and wear excellently.

It would seem that all the far eastern places of the world had contributed this year to the hangings for summer houses. But this is not inappropriate when one considers, for it is from India that we have borrowed our most popular form of simple dwelling—the bungalow. We find among the curtains and hangings nets called Singapore, Borneo, Calcutta, Rio and Kongo, as well as other names equally reminiscent of distant climes. Nets of a loosely woven mesh of twine in natural color are new and should prove popular.

Something like burlap in effect, but heavier and softer and dyed in delightful colors, is arras cloth, which is \$1.25 a yard and 50 inches in width. This is used for inner curtains, portieres and cushions. An effective curtain is made of arras cloth of natural color, an 11-inch border of lattice lace stitched on. The lattice lace bordering is to be had all ready to apply at 20 cents a yard, 11 inches wide. Cluny canvas is an inexpensive material, also much like fine burlap, and costs 25 cents a yard. Alyth cloth is of a wonderful gold color, a silky fabric, and is 95 cents a yard, 50 inches wide. Used sparingly, it would make a good touch of color in a room.

For sash curtains there is nothing which gives more artistic pleasure than ordinary everyday dress cloth. A faint cream color instead of pure white should be chosen. It should be hung, slightly fullled, from a brass rod, and if the curtains are full length a frill should run across the top.

An arrangement of curtains which is finding favor has as its particular object the regulation of light in the room. Two curtains are used—one on the lower and one on the upper sash. They are split up the center, thus allowing them to be drawn back, admitting the light above or below, as desired. In cream colored raw silk this scheme of curtaining is unusually good. Fish nets, madras and muslins of various designs are still used, and colored curtains are having undeniable vogue.

For summer dwellings furniture of wicker and rattan has a favored place at the present moment.

Protection of Furniture on Cleaning Days

HERE is a right and a wrong way to clean furniture, and the correct method is undoubtedly the easier, which is a hopeful message to housekeepers. The flat willow abomination known as a furniture whip should never be allowed to touch stuffed furniture, no matter how cheap the covering, for the only result from its use is irreparable injury.

The dust which sifts through the covering settles in the stuffing, and the sole action of the whip is to bring this dust to the surface in ridges, which all furniture dusting of the outside fails to remove. Furniture which has been treated in this way on examination will be found to bear marks corresponding to the stroke of the whip, and delicate colors, especially in brocatelle, lose their freshness and beauty very soon, not from usage, but from a mistaken idea of their care.

All furniture should be protected from the dust as much as possible. When a room is swept all the lighter articles should be removed and the heavier ones covered closely. A whisk broom and soft cloth should be then employed to remove the particles in the coverings. First a good brushing with the broom, then a thorough wiping with the cloth, which may be dampened if the fabric will stand it.

The woodwork is best cleaned with a paint brush, followed by a damp cloth. The dust which sifts through to the stuffing and springs never shows itself, and while some superfine housekeepers may object that to leave it undisturbed is uncleanly, yet all the whipping in the world would remove but a tithe of what is inside, besides marking the covering forever.

When Putting Up Preserves

Says a writer in the Los Angeles Herald: I always buy the best can rubbers, so that I have a good many left over that seem to be perfectly good. But as I am afraid to risk them, I have adopted this plan: I dip them in paraffin and lay them on waxed paper to cool. When it hardens they can be gathered up and put in a box. When canning, I put the paraffined rubber on the can and screw the lid on quickly and the paraffin helps seal the fruit still more securely.

Sandwich Filling

A sweet mixture of figs, raisins and dates, all minced together, makes an acceptable filling for the sweet sandwiches that ought always to be included among the others when a picnic is being arranged.

Coffee as a Deodorizer

When strong, black coffee is left, heat boiling hot and strain down the sink. The liquid is one of the best and most powerful deodorizers and will dispense all such unpleasant odors as the water in which cabbage or fish has boiled.

To Save Dishes

Householders who recently had their kitchens remodeled had the faucets placed at the end of the sink, instead of in the middle. They think the saving on the dishes from frequent knocks is an item worth considering.

Steamed on Fragrant Balsam Twigs, Then Your Trout Is Perfect

THE HOUSEKEEPER

Hints That May Help.

SEMI-PRINCESSE GOWN.

WHEN I see a mess of trout brought to the table colored gray by cooking or enwrapped in an unattractive coating of brown corn meal, I feel as though an outrage had been done to nature. Part of the pleasure of having a trout on your plate ought to be in the sight of him, slim and strong in his Joseph's coat. I may be a novice in the art of trout fishing, but I can go some people one better in cooking them.

First, catch your fish. Build your fire and let it burn until you have a good bed of hot stones and ashes. Have your trout cleaned and washed, ready at hand on anything convenient. Pluck an armful of balsam twigs. Take out your fire, leaving a base of hot stones and ashes. Upon this base lay balsam twigs till you have a layer from six to ten inches thick. Now put your trout in a row upon this layer and cover with another layer of equal thickness; over all lay ashes and hot stones. Don't disturb for, say twenty minutes or thereabouts.

When at last you gently remove the coverings, you will think at first that the trout have not been cooked at all. There they lie, in all their moist beauty, colored as when they first came to your basket. But be careful how you handle them, or they will fall apart, so tender are they. Steamed through and through by the heated essences of the balsam, they give out a faint aromatic redolence that adds a subtle perfection to the flavor.—Outing.

To Renew Oilcloth

When oilcloth has been down for a few months and is losing the shiny surface it can be renewed easily and made to last twice as long if treated in the following way: Melt a little ordinary glue in a pint of water, letting it stand on the top of the oven till dissolved.

Wash the oilcloth thoroughly and let it dry. Then at night, when the traffic of the day is over, go over the whole carefully with a flannel dipped in the glue-water. Choose a fine day for it and by morning the glue will be hard and will have put a fine gloss as good as new on your floor.

Quicklime Cleansing

Housewives are often troubled by mildew and pan rust from damp closets. By putting an earthen bowl or plate full of quicklime into the closet the lime will absorb the moisture and sweeten and disinfect the place. Rats or mice have a great dislike for lime and this will prevent them from coming.

At the end of four hours add one

SOME TRIED RECIPES.

STUFFED SHOULDER OF VEAL.

Have the butcher remove the blade on a nice shoulder of veal. Wash carefully and fill the space with dressing made of crumbs, chopped salt pork or ham, a teaspoonful of onion, a hard-boiled egg finely minced, a little lemon juice, thyme, salt and pepper. Sew up the opening, tie in shape and roast, allowing 25 to 30 minutes to each pound. This is a delicious way of serving veal for supper or for luncheon.

WHITE STOCK.

In a large soup kettle place a four-pound veal knuckle cut into small pieces, one pound of lean beef cut into small pieces and four quarts of cold water; place the kettle on the fire and bring slowly to the boiling point, then reduce the heat to the simmering point, and cook for four hours, taking care to have the kettle tightly covered and to see that the soup never ceases simmering.

At the end of four hours add one

POPPY SEED SOUP.

Boil a pound of poppy seeds in a quart of water for half an hour. Strain the water and add a pint of cream to each quart of water.

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At

Industrial Schools Arouse Debate Among Educators Today

Where Teachers Get Their Mail

In this room at the Old Art Museum, delegates to the National Education convention keep in touch with family and friends.



THE N. E. A. CONVENTION POSTOFFICE.

Every facility is here afforded the delegates for the proper handling and receipt of their correspondence, and it has received many words of appreciation.

Illinois Educator Talks of Giving Instruction of Young Stronger Motive



H. B. WILSON.

Following is a brief summary of the address before the department of elementary education today on "Motivating the Work of the Elementary Schools," delivered by H. B. Wilson, superintendent of schools, Decatur, Ill.:

"It is almost an axiom that the happier one is in pursuit of his work the greater are his returns, both inner and external, both spiritual and material. One's joy in his work seems to depend primarily upon the relation which the worker sees existing between his work and the largest goal he is seeking to realize, and between his work and all life about him.

"Judged by absolute standards, an individual's goal may be temporary and insignificant. For him, however, its realization is meaningful and all-important. Social efficiency and good citizenship are most apt to be developed in any individual, therefore, by providing him with work to do which seems to him to contribute directly toward the realization of his chosen goal, be it native or acquired.

"These principles impose upon the schools the problem of so organizing their work that it furthers the realization of those native or acquired goals which are normal to the children of the varying grades of ability to be found in the 12 years of the public school course.

"The school's first step in the solution of its problem is the discovery of a series of motives, varying from year to year, and with different teachers, which seem to be normal to the children of a given community in each of the grades or years of the school course. Having done this, whatever is available, related to a dominating motive, should be selected, organized, and developed with the children in harmony with the specific goal under conquest."

Arraign National Bureau of Education on Reports

The national bureau of education was sharply arraigned at the meeting of the department of school administration, by B. F. Montague of Raleigh, N. C. Mr. Montague is a lawyer and is also a school committee man.

"For 20 years," said Mr. Montague, "I have had the national report. It contains 3000 pages and is discouraging to look at, let alone trying to read and extract any information from. I move that a committee be appointed to take up the matter and see if we can't get a smaller and more usable report."

There was some hesitation on the part of the meeting to do anything radical, but at length Mr. Montague's motion prevailed, and President Stoddard appointed Commissioner David Snedden of Massachusetts the chairman of a committee of five, the other members to be named later.

RARE INSTRUMENTS FIGURE AT CONCERT AND MUSIC LECTURE

Music supervisors and directors and other teachers attending the National Education Association convention gathered in Jordan hall this forenoon to the number of over 700 at the second meeting of the music department. Charles L. Rice, president of the department, was in charge.

The most striking feature of the session was the lecture recital on the music and musical instruments of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, given by Arnold Dolmetsch assisted by Mrs. Dolmetsch. The instruments described and played upon were the spinet, octavina, viola da gamba, harpsichord, treble and bass viol, and viola d'amore.

Mr. Dolmetsch said in part: "There are many persons who suppose that the music and the musical instruments of the period preceding Bach are of no interest except to the antiquarian. This is a mistake. Music is not a science, but an art, and just as there were painters from the beginning of time, so there was music as far back as there was civilization.

"It has been proved that there were orchestras of 18 pieces in use in Egypt six centuries B. C. The music of those periods and all the way up to Bach was written for special instruments, and to get the full beauty of it, it is necessary to perform it on these instruments.

"A characteristic feature of these instruments that you will hear today is their softness of tone. It should be remembered that the strings are not struck by hammers, as in the modern piano, but are plucked as are the strings of the harp. The tendency of the makers of all modern musical instruments has been to secure great volume of tone. But it should not be considered that because music is louder it is necessarily better music. A painting 100 feet square is not necessarily a better painting because it is so much bigger than a painting one foot square. Both may be equally good art.

"In the days when these instruments were in vogue people at concerts concentrated their attention on the music, and did not talk during the numbers. They were trained to listen. Some such training would not be out of place today."

The following program was then given: "John, Come Kiss Me," for the spinet and octavina, anonymous English, c. 1600; "Heart's Ease," for the viola da gamba, anonymous English, c. 1580; fantasia for treble and bass viol, "La Caccia," Thomas Morley, 1599; two pieces for the harpsichord, toccata, Henry Purcell, c. 1670; "Soeur Monique," Francois Couperin, 1700; two pieces for the viola da gamba, anonymous English, c. 1580; fantasia for treble and bass viol, "La Caccia," Thomas Morley, 1599; two pieces for the harpsichord, toccata, Henry Purcell, c. 1670; "Le Rappel des Oiseaux," J. P. Rameau, 1721; musettes en rondeau, J. P. Rameau, 1721; tambourin, J. P. Rameau, 1721; sonata for the viola d'amore, accompanied by the harpsichord, Attilio Ariosti, 1715; harpsichord pieces, sonata in D major, Domenico Scarlatti, 1715; "Le Rappel des Oiseaux," J. P. Rameau, 1721; musettes en rondeau, J. P. Rameau, 1721; tambourin, J. P. Rameau, 1721; sonata for the viola d'amore, accompanied by the harpsichord, Attilio Ariosti, 1715; harpsichord pieces, introduction, gavotte en musettes from English suite in D minor, toccata in G major, J. S. Bach; prelude and fugue in B flat, for the clavichord (from "Das Wohltemperirte Klavier"), J. S. Bach.

Other features of the session were the playing of various mechanical instruments and Liza Lehmann's song cycle, "The Daisy Chain," which was sung by Mrs. Annie E. Hollis, soprano; Miss Adele J. Griggs, contralto; Charles F. Hackett, tenor; Leverett B. Merrill, bass; Earl William Smith at the pianola.

President Joyner Takes up Tendencies in Education

James Y. Joyner, president N. E. A., Raleigh, N. C., before the general session Tuesday night delivered the president's address on "Some Dominant Tendencies in American Education" in part as follows:

First and second corps of cadets and second, sixth and fifth regiments of infantry, First Lieut. George C. Marshall, twenty-fourth U. S. infantry, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

Capt. William J. Snow, regimental adjutant sixth field artillery, Ft. Riley, Kan., is to inspect and instruct the three batteries of field artillery in their camp at West Barnstable, commencing Saturday.

First regiment coast artillery, Capt. Philip Yost, Ft. Warren, Mass. This assignment may become permanent.

The relation between education and

HARVARD TO RECEIVE DELEGATES

University officials with many other prominent persons will attend function.

HARVARD University will receive the thousands of National Education Association delegates today from 4 to 7 p. m. on the spacious grounds of its medical school on Longwood avenue. Three receiving lines will be formed, the first one including Dean Henry A. Christian, M. D., of the medical school, Dr. Henry Wolcott and Dr. Richard C. Cabot.

College presidents who are in Boston at the present time, including President Lowell of Harvard, President Henry Le Favour of Simmons, President G. Stanley Hall of Clark University and President David Starr Jordan of Leland Stanford University will make up the second line.

The hospitality committee of the National Education Association, of which Mrs. Richard C. Cabot is chairman, will make up the third line. This reception, it is said, will be the largest social function of the convention week.

Another pleasant social affair scheduled for this afternoon is a trolley trip, arranged by the Boston Teachers Club, to its summer home at North Andover. The itinerary of this excursion will take the participants over one of the most picturesque routes in eastern Massachusetts.

Another social feature of the afternoon is the opening of Mechanic Arts high school, at Dalton and Belvidere streets, Back Bay, to the visiting teachers and delegates, from 12 until 5 o'clock.

At the meeting of the moral education board, of which B. N. Baker is chairman, at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon in room 23 of the Walker building of the

civilization is so intimate and logical as to constitute an unbreakable bond of cause and effect, and to render it difficult to determine which is cause and which is effect. Changed and changing conditions of life and civilization demand and produce changed and changing conceptions of education. Changing needs arising out of changing life and civilization must be met by changing systems and methods of education.

"A distinctly undesirable tendency of American education is otiosity—the antithesis of strenuousness. It is noticeable in elementary, secondary and college education. Will you pardon me if I suggest that I sometimes fear that a fault too common in many of our best American schools is that of making the way too easy for the child, of leading him too constantly along the line of least resistance, of helping him too much, of explaining too much for him, of working too hard to save him from working? In some of our elementary schools it has come to pass that the children are even forbidden to take books home or to do any studying upon their own initiative, in their own way, out of school, and that little time has been left from recitation for independent study in school. May not we modern teachers, with all our boasted new pedagogy, still learn some valuable lessons from the old-fashioned school-master, who taught industry and duty and obedience and self-reliance.

"As character always determines the use to which knowledge and training are put, it is of prime importance in education. Unless accompanied with the development of character, conscience and conviction as guiding principles, the development of power and efficiency through education may, through misapplication, become a means of degradation. It is not surprising, therefore, that one of the most marked tendencies in American education is increased emphasis upon moral education. There is scarcely a school task, duty or play that cannot be made by a skillful teacher to contribute to the moral education of the child. Moral character is not formed by the mere principles. Feeling is the real key to it. The heart of a little child must be kept with all diligence, if out of it shall come the issues of life.

"The spirit of all true democracy is essentially altruistic. There is much cause for rejoicing, therefore, in the growth of the altruistic spirit in American civilization and American education. The old education was individualistic; the new education must be altruistic. This altruistic spirit is but a recognition and an application of democracy's fundamental principles of universal brotherhood, individual responsibility and social obligation.

"The peace movement that promises to sweep the world into universal peace, what is it but the natural product of this spirit of democracy and altruism. It is well to begin with the children in the schools. The lion and the lamb shall some day lie down together, but not until a little child shall lead them.

STATE MILITIA'S ARMY TEACHERS

Three regular army officers to act as inspectors and instructors to the forces of the Massachusetts militia during their tours of duty this summer have been selected as follows:

First and second corps of cadets and second, sixth and fifth regiments of infantry, First Lieut. George C. Marshall, twenty-fourth U. S. infantry, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

Capt. William J. Snow, regimental adjutant sixth field artillery, Ft. Riley, Kan., is to inspect and instruct the three batteries of field artillery in their camp at West Barnstable, commencing Saturday.

First regiment coast artillery, Capt. Philip Yost, Ft. Warren, Mass. This assignment may become permanent.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Milton Fairchild will give an "Illustrated lecture on morals," entitled "The Gentleman." More than 80 lantern slides of photographs from real life will be shown as the basis of an explanation of conduct considered "becoming a gentleman." The lesson is prepared by the moral education board, which has its headquarters at Baltimore.

The American Home Economics Association goes on with its work this afternoon at 30 Trinity place, commencing at 2 o'clock. Miss Helen Kinne, of the Teachers' College of Columbia University, chairman, presides at this meeting, which will consider problems of teaching dreammaking and millinery, laboratory methods in practical cooking, teaching the preparation of meals, and methods of teaching housewifery. There will be an exhibit of illustrative material in the Technology building.

Teachers of agriculture are holding a conference this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in Jacob Sleeper hall of Boston University, at which special questions of interest are being considered. D. J. Crosby of the federal department of agriculture is chairman of this meeting.

H. L. Russell, dean of the College of Agriculture and director of the experiment station of the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, will address the general session in Tremont Temple this evening, which opens at 8 o'clock. His lecture will be upon "The Value of Demonstrative Methods in the Agricultural Education of the Rural Population." President Lowell of Harvard will speak on the effect of electives chosen in college. Criticisms of the public

development and adoption of a definite curriculum, the evolution of a plan which will provide the minimum space required to teach it, in healthy, durable and beautiful."

R. C. Sturgis Discusses Plans for Schoolhouses

Following is an abstract of the address before the department of school administration on "New Problems in the Planning and Construction of Schoolhouses," by R. Clifton Sturgis, formerly chairman of the Boston schoolhouse commission:

"In planning a modern schoolhouse, economy of space and durability of material are paramount factors. To achieve the former, it is necessary, first of all, to study the new problems of commercial, industrial, and physical education in connection with the regular courses, and to determine definitely for each class of schools what subjects are necessary for the complete and well rounded education of the child.

"They must follow study, carried to mathematical precision, of the accommodation absolutely required to carry out most economically, and yet with efficiency, the educational work demanded. This study results in the development of fixed standards of size, construction, equipment and consequently of cost.

"The present uniformity in schools of all classes has come about mainly through the influence of uniform college entrance requirements. A very important step toward improvement, therefore, will have been taken when colleges accept individual ability to do college work, no matter through what studies it has been gained, rather than to make admission depend upon the completion of a prescribed course of studies.

"The present movement toward a line of agricultural work in connection with literary courses in the country schools is a very commendable one, though in some localities some other industrial occupation would be better.

"Such courses give the needed opportunity for the practical application of the subject matter to daily life, and cannot fail to react with beneficial effect upon the entire school course."

"The problem of school planning, complex and tedious, resolves itself into the

schools by the laity will be discussed by President James W. Crabtree of the State Normal school, Peru, Neb. Music will be furnished by the Oliver Ames high school band.

In view of the increasing interest that is being shown in the campaign a reception that is to be given tonight to Mrs. Ella Flagg Young is of importance. Mrs. Young will be entertained by the Interborough Association of Women Teachers of the city of New York at 9:30 o'clock at hotel Brunswick.

The second of the symphony concerts for the delegation of the members of the N. E. A. will be given at 8 o'clock this evening in Symphony hall.

Under the auspices of the Field and Forest Club, Prof. Clifton F. Hodge of Clark University will give an illustrated lecture on "Stories of Birds and Children" in the lecture hall of the Boston public library at 7:30 o'clock.

The Boston Teachers Club will conduct an excursion for the convention guests to "Elmwood," the old Lowell homestead in Cambridge, famous for many years of the well-known New England poet, James Russell Lowell. The guests will be shown over the house by Miss Clara G. Hinds and Miss M. Ellen Forsyth of the club and Miss Rantoul, through whose kindness the visit was arranged.

Many of the teachers will visit Elmwood previous to going to the reception and tea at the Harvard Medical school. The Longfellow home will not be open this week to visitors, so the teachers will be given an opportunity to see a collection of New England antiquities at the Lowell home.

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MRS. COLONY.

What Other Editors Are Saying

THE selected editorial comment today
deals with Colonel Roosevelt's return
to politics by endorsing the Cobb-
Griscom direct primaries bill, and with the
rebuff administered through rejec-
tion of the bill by the Albany Legisla-
ture:

NEW YORK POST—Unless some way
out of the Albany mess is found, the
Republicans will enter the fall campaign
foredoomed to defeat. They will be not
only divided but torn into factions.
There has been talk of Roosevelt coming
forward as leader, but his first essay at
leadership has been trampled upon.

BROOKLYN EAGLE—The lesson is
signal. The mortification is or should
be signal. The lesson should be educational,
but we fear that neither mortifi-
cation nor lesson will be educational to
Mr. Roosevelt at all. For a man, within
a fortnight, to take a stand of which
every one had to approve, because it
was right, and then to reverse that stand
under pressure or under the ambition
of vanity and utterly to fail in the
reversal should be predictable of no
American and could be predictable only
of the one American of which it should
be unthinkable.

NEW YORK AMERICAN—The defeat
at Albany is complete and overwhelming.
It is a political Waterloo. For the first
time in seven years the triumphant
career of Theodore Roosevelt has had a
serious setback. It comes at the zenith
of his career, at the height of his power.
But yesterday the word of Roosevelt
might have stood at least against the
state. Now Wadsworth and Merritt, in
the first round, lay him low, and 80 New
York legislators, mostly of his own
party, show themselves undazzled by his
world repute. It is, indeed, a remarkable
incident.

NEW YORK WORLD—Mr. Roosevelt
rode to swift and sudden defeat when he
undertook to drive the Cobb-Griscom
direct primaries bill through the Legis-
lature. Never since he became the
acknowledged boss of the Republican
party in New York has he met such
defiance of his power as came from
Albany. It is no longer Mr. Hughes who
is beaten; it is Mr. Roosevelt who is
beaten.

BUFFALO COMMERCIAL—The Re-
publican organization leaders, Messrs.
Barnes and Wadsworth, have again
triumphed over Governor Hughes and
the best elements of the party and
flouted the counsel of Theodore Roosevelt
as they flouted that of Elihu Root
in the matter of forcing the election of
Alida as president of the Senate pro tem.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE—We suspect
that a very large number of persons
throughout the country are saying that
Colonel Roosevelt did the right thing;
that he raised his voice against the
bosses and in favor of cleaner politics;
that he was on the side of the people, as
he always is. They will say that, as
reluctant as he was to enter politics, he
simply could not resist the opportunity
to do what he could to take the control
of parties away from the bosses and put
it in the hands of the people. Colonel
Roosevelt's prestige will take care of it.
It has that habit.

LOWELL (Mass.) COURIER-CITIZEN—
Mr. Roosevelt's sudden and dramatic
"leap" back into politics is the heavy
reinforcement of the Hughes campaign
for direct primaries has been met by the
expected rebuff from the faction in pres-
ent control of New York legislation.

MEMPHIS (Tenn.) NEWS-SCIMITAR—
As between political hacks serving
whomsoever will employ them and de-
feating in a particular instance the de-
sires of Roosevelt, Hughes and Taft for
some moderate progress in political
methods, as between such and the states-
men mentioned, the News Scimitar does
not have to hesitate to choose; yet, the
unworthy agency sometimes serves a
good end. Ex-President Roosevelt will
need "stopping" and the "claim" that he
can be "stopped" is fortunate if by 1912
he is not ready to urge greater advances
than he has as yet.

PHILADELPHIA TIMES—The develop-
ments in New York will give rise to
comment along many lines. Some will
see in the slap administered to Colonel
Roosevelt a sign that the time has come
when his political influence is started
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ENGLAND WINS RIFLE TROPHY.

BISLEY, Eng.—Great Britain won the
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The final scores were as follows: Great
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CHICAGO INTER OCEAN—The Stren-
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dent, with the big stick and a plum tree
handy in the back yard, and how it is
quite another thing to be a private citi-
zen with no big stick and no plum tree,

All the Comforts of a Home
without the trouble and care

CHICAGO
BEACH HOTEL

(American or European Plan)

offers this Spring at reason-
able rates desirable apartments,
single or en suite. It so easily
unites city gaieties and busi-
ness interests with the restful
as to seclusion of the country as to
make it most desirable. Its
furnishings and service are the
best, while the beautiful location
close to Jackson Park on
Lake Michigan beach is partic-
ularly attractive.

Transient guests always find
a hearty welcome.

Booklet mailed on request.

31st Blvd. and Lake Shore, Chicago
(Tel. Hyde Park 4000)

Cottage Park Hotel
A SOCIAL HOME ON NORTH SHORE for
refined people, an ideal place for quiet or
summer recreation; its sun parlor, billiard
hall and public rooms have open fireplaces
and are light, and it is delightfully situ-
ated with extensive grounds of lawns and
groves of grand old trees, with all the in-
door and outdoor amusements usually
found in a first-class resort; 2 yacht clubs,
one driven by the lake, the other on the
pool on the coast, with fresh water shower
baths; croquet and tennis courts;
also garage; picnics and all disturbing ele-
ments of society. The presence of re-
finement is not solicited; rates moderate
considering high character of accommoda-
tions. Booklet. Open. G. F. BELCHER, Mgr.

Hotel Kempton
BOSTON

Cor. Berkeley and Newbury sts.; high-
grade family hotel on the American plan;
suites and single rooms.

The Hollis
Newton, Mass.

Private boarding house, with lawns, shade
trees and piazzas; five minutes' walk from
Newton station; 12 from Boston by steam
cars.

Devereux Cottages
CASTINE, MAINE

Offer everything by way of out or in-
door sports for a happy summer. Con-
fortable rooms; good table; daily connection
with Boston. Terms from \$8 to \$10
per week.

HOTEL HOLLIS
A Moderate Priced
Up-to-Date Hotel.
European Plan. Suites with Bath.
\$1.00 Single, \$1.50 Double.
247 TREMONT ST., BOSTON
Nestled in the bosom of the
Telephone: Oxford 2126.

BATTERSHALL INN, LONG
SEA CLIFF, L. I.
200 feet above the Sound.
Fine residence and charming place.
Write for Booklet or phone 714 Green Cove.

Hotel Pemberton

HULL, MASS.

Page & Phinney, Proprietors
Selected patronage; 35 minutes
by boat from Rowe's Wharf. Opposite Boston Light
at entrance of harbor. Absolu-
ately no flies or mosquitoes.

Hotel Westminster
Copley Square
BOSTON

C. A. GLEASON

SALEM WILLOWS, MASS.

The Ideal Location of the North Shore.
Open June 1 to Oct. 1. A table and ser-
vices for fastidious people. Stable and
garage connected.

S. N. CLARK, Proprietor.

THE OCEANSIDE
MARBLEHEAD NECK.

Overlooking all the yachting. 20-mile
run from Boston. Located directly
on the ocean. Superb views of surf and
the ocean. Private baths. Swimming, tennis,
fishing, tennis. Send for circular.

A. H. & E. LANE, Prop.

Hotel Graystone
66 GEARY ST., IN THE HEART OF
SAN FRANCISCO

I. B. SLOCUM, Manager.

EMERSON COLLEGE OF ORATORY
HENRY LAWRENCE SOUTHWICK, PRESIDENT.

Largest school of expression in the United States. Seventy teachers
placed last year in positions ranging from high schools to universities.
Courses in literature, oratory, public speaking, voice, dramatic
art, etc. Open to men and women from July 12 to Aug. 8, immediately following.

N. E. A. CONVENTION
HARRY SEYMOUR ROSS, Dean. Chickering Hall, Huntington Ave., Boston.

FALCETEN
Pianoforte School

Concentrated attention, positive
knowledge. Intelligent ear, reliable
memory. Fluent in sight
reading, art, artistic piano-
fingering, composition, etc. Individual
instruction. A special circular, giving
full particulars, will be sent on request.

HAGAR & KURT, Principals
881 Boylston St. (Copley Sq.), Boston, Mass.

NEEDS OF PETS AT
VACATION URGED

The vacation season moves a reader of The Christian Science Monitor to write asking that attention be drawn to the fact that every year many cats are left behind in the cities by families going out of town. Occasionally, although not often, a dog is abandoned in similar fashion.

While it is, of course, not usually possible that these animals should be taken with their owners, the writer recommends that arrangements be made for their care or for some humane disposition of them, which could be done with little expense.

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but just make-believe. And that is
why the Atlantic breezes sweep around
Sagamore Hill and across the land that
flouted the counsel of Theodore Roosevelt
as they flouted that of Elihu Root
in the matter of forcing the election of
Alida as president of the Senate pro tem.

It was not like this in the olden time,
In the days beyond recall;

It was not like this in the White House,
It was not like this at all!

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Latest Market Reports

Produce Quotations

Shipping

SHIPPING NEWS

A large number of fishing craft took out fares today at T wharf. Vessels in were Boyd & Leeds with 19,000 pounds, Frances P. Mesquita 34,000, Gertrude 12,000, Washakie 27,000, Buena 24,000, Mary E. Silver 17,000, Matchless 10,000, Louis R. Silva 37,000, Wm. A. Morse 30,000, Mine Swan 8900, Matakeasett 20,000, Hattie F. Knowton 14,000, Etta B. 4000, Jessie Costa 30,000, Phillip P. Monta 40,000, Catherine & Ellen 33,000, Arbitrator 20,000.

T wharf dealers' prices Wednesday per hundredweight: Haddock \$2.75, large cod \$2.50; 6.65, small cod \$2.25, large hake \$2.25, small hake \$1.25.

A large fresh halibut fare was brought in today by the schooner Teaser. The vessel had 15,000 pounds. It also brought 45,000 pounds of fresh ground fish and 5000 pounds of salt fish. The halibut sold at 84 cents per pound.

Schooner Catherine D. Enoe sold 15 swordfish at T wharf today, the Albert W. Black landed 31. The fish brought 15 cents a pound.

The largest number of passengers brought to Boston this season by a vessel of the Red Star line will arrive here next Monday on the steamer Manitou, Captain Pollard, from Antwerp. The liner has 110 cabin passengers.

Two big square-riggers, the bark Antioch, Captain Leland, and Onaway, Captain Goldthwaite, are loaded and ready to put to sea. The Antioch is loaded with 700,040 feet of white pine for Montevideo, and the Onaway has 4300 empty barrels which will be taken to Port Jofos, Porto Rico, filled with molasses and brought back here by the vessel.

PORT OF BOSTON.

Arrived.

Str Ripon (Br), Furneaux, Fowey, Eng., June 14, via Portland, Me, July 5, chine clay, for Furness, Withy & Co, Ltd.

Str Prince Arthur (Br), Kinney, Yarmouth, N S, mds and passengers to J F Masters.

Str A W Perry (Br), Hawes, Halifax, N S, mds and passengers to F W Bedell.

Str Persian, Thatcher, Philadelphia,

Atlantic and Pacific Sailings

Steamship Movements at a Glance.

EASTBOUND.

Sailings from New York.

*Portuguese for Southampton.

*Austria for Mediterranean ports.

*Carpathia, for Liverpool.

*Carpathia, for Mediterranean ports.

*Provence for Havre.

*Provence for Rotterdam.

*United States, for Copenhagen.

Germany, for Glazebrook.

*St. Louis, for Southampton.

Koenigen Luise, for Mediterranean ports.

*Jungfrau for New York.

*Udenfors for Antwerp.

Minnewaska, for London.

*Caronia, for Liverpool.

*Baltic, for Hamburg.

Amerika, for Hamburg.

Sailings from Boston.

Parisan, for Manchester.

Pennsylvania, for Copenhagen.

Nordstern, for Hamburg.

Cymric, for Liverpool.

Devonian, for Liverpool.

Manitou, for Antwerp.

Filipina, for New York.

Rheingrat, for Havre.

Saxonia, for Liverpool.

Toronto, for Hull.

Adriatic, for Liverpool.

Namidiana, for Glasgow.

Rosina, for Hamburg.

Zeeland, for Liverpool.

Caledonia, for London.

Samland, for Antwerp.

Caledonia, for Glasgow.

Sailings from Montreal.

Lake Champlain, for Bristol.

Royal George, for Liverpool.

Friesland, for Liverpool.

Manitou, for Antwerp.

Blawford, for Liverpool.

WESTBOUND.

Sailings from Liverpool.

Haverford, for Philadelphia.

Lake Manitoba, for Montreal.

Cedric, for New York.

Manitou, for Montreal.

Carmaria, for New York.

Empress of Britain, for Montreal.

Dominion, for Montreal.

Arabie, for New York.

Ivernia, for Boston.

Empress of Ireland, for Liverpool.

Canada, for Liverpool.

Empress of Britain, for Liverpool.

Royal Edward, for Bristol.

Empress of Britain, for Liverpool.

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Empress of Britain, for Liverpool.

Those wishing to use this department for a Free Advertisement must write their advertisement on the blank on page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

ACCOUNTANT, \$30. HOUGHTON & WAINE, 294 Washington st., room 17, Boston. 9

A YOUNG MAN wanted experienced in use or sale of loose-sheet systems. McADAMS, 14 Federal st., Boston.

RAILER wanted to once; steady job; good pay. MARTIN FRITZ, Turners Falls, Mass.

MAN wanted used to automobile repair work. BOSTON GEAR WORKS, Norfolk Downs, Mass.

BLANK BOOK FINISHER, also to work on printed work; a steady position for a good young man. Address: B. & P. CO., 181 State st., Bridgeport, Conn.

BOOKBINDER wanted; finisher; good letterer; one who is used to small type on the library work; steady position. ADDISON, 209 W. HILLCREST, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

MAN AND WIFE for private estate. ENSEY MERCANTILE & EMP. ASSN., 100 Washington st., Boston. 8

MARRIED COUPLE, \$45. STOHLBOM'S, 43 Washington st., Boston. 11

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN, detailing and layouts. BOSTON ENGINEERING AGENCY, 7 Water st., Boston. 12

MEN wanted at once; 25 granite paving cutters, 6 granite quarrymen, 1 tool sharpener. L. P. PALMER & SON, Graniteville st., Boston. 8

BOYS (16-18), good education, \$44-\$55. HOUGHTON & WAINE, 294 Washington st., Boston. 9

BOY PIANO PLAYER. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Wash. st., room 17, Boston. 9

CARPENTERS—Fifty more thoroughly competent all-around non-union carpenters to work for interstate contractors. In Connecticut wanted: \$3.50-\$3.75 and \$4.00 to \$4.50. 8 hours. No bricklayers and lathers at good wages. ADDRESS: T. B. BEECHER, 100 Broad, Bridgeport, Conn. 9

CARPENTERS, \$22 week; also second hand; good work; mid-hands; planing and making all kinds of wooden work. ADDRESS: T. B. BEECHER, 100 Broad, Bridgeport, Conn. 9

MILK PATTERN WORKERS wanted; steady work; good pay. ADDRESS: DRAPER CO., Hopedale, Mass.

MILKERS, \$25. STOHLBOM'S, 43 Wash. st., Boston. 11

MILLKRIGHT, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 9

PAINT CUTTER—Expert painter grinder wanted; one with a general knowledge of the paint business preferred; state experience and salary wanted. HAMPTON PAINT & CHEMICAL CO., Springfield, Mass.

PAINT GRINDER—Expert paint grinder wanted; one with a general knowledge of the paint business preferred; state experience and salary wanted. HAMPTON PAINT & CHEMICAL CO., Springfield, Mass.

PAINTER (all-round man) on job work and pressman. TIMES, Rumford Falls, Me.

COFFEE CUTTER—Wanted at once a man who has had several years' experience in selling stock and general establishment; must be familiar with sizes, weights and qualities of stock. THE COMMONWEALTH PRESS, Worcester, Mass. 11

CLOTHING SALESMEN wanted; those having personal retail trade; to connect themselves with wholesale clothing house; exceptional inducements offered. B. 580, Boston.

COMMISSIONER (all-round man) on job work and pressman. TIMES, Rumford Falls, Me.

COPPERSMITH, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 9

CONF. OFFICE CLERK, young. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Wash. st., Boston. 9

CROCKERY PACKER. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Wash. st., Boston. 9

CYLINDER FEEDER, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 9

DYEER for garment work; must be thorough, careful and first class in every respect; good position for right man. L. H. DALOZ CO., 11 Hubbard st., Dorchester, Mass. 11

ENGINEER wanted; second-class. Apply with references to T. H. BROWN PAPER CO., Adams, Mass. 9

EXPERIENCED CHOCOLATE DILERS. Apply at Lowney's 447 Commercial st., Boston. 9

EXPERIENCED JANITOR wanted for factory; should be capable of directing several assistants. BOSTON GEAR WORKS, Norfolk Downs, Mass.

FARMER AND WIFE wanted all year around a chicken and squab farm on Cape Cod as summer residence. B. 532, Monitor Office.

FARMER, good milker, on farm near Keene, \$22 per month and expenses. CHESHIRE EMP. AGENCY, Keene, N. H. 11

FARMER—Single man, up to 40, good habits; up to farm; \$2000-\$5000; 5 months. L. H. TUTTLE, Actor, Center, Mass. 11

FARMERS, \$25-\$30. STOHLBOM'S, 43 Washington st., Boston. 12

FARM HANDS wanted; steady positions. T. A. FOLEY, 107 Hancock st., Springfield, Mass. 11

FARM HAND wanted; all-around work able to milk; good pay and board. Apply once to CHAS. H. CROCKETT, Tilton, N. H. 11

FARM HANDS wanted; Essex MERCANTILE & EMP. ASSN., Salem Theater bldg., Salem, Mass. 11

FISH CUTTER, \$12. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Wash. st., Boston. 7

FOREMAN for gear cutting room. BURLAU, 206 Wash. st., Boston. 11

FURNITURE DRAFTSMAN wanted; be capable of making details. Apply PAINE FURNITURE CO., 48 Canal st., Boston. 9

GEAR OPERATORS wanted and an experienced tool maker on general work. BOSTON GEAR WORKS, Norfolk Downs, Mass.

GESS CUTTER on art glass shade. Apply, giving experience. INTERNATIONAL SHADE CO., 46 Harrison ave., Springfield, Mass. 7

GRIDLE MAN wanted for night work; must be reliable and have previous experience; good wages. CHILDS, 607 Washington st., Boston. 7

WANTED—Two good upholsterers. Apply to PAINE FURNITURE CO., Boston. 7

WANTED—Blacksmith; a steady man who is good at welding, riveting, bolting, OLIN L. FULLER, Billerica, Mass. 7

WANTED—3 men to work at brick yard. HOLYoke BRICK CO., Williamstown, Mass. 7

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WANTED—Shoe stitchers. W. H. NUTT SHOE CO., 463 Commercial st., Boston. 9

WANTED—Men with experience in rubber factory work; must be temperate. Apply, giving experience. INTERNATIONAL SHADE CO., 46 Harrison ave., Springfield, Mass. 7

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WANTED—Shoe

Those wishing to use this department for a Free Advertisement must write their advertisement on the blank on page 8.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

CENTRAL STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED—Good architectural draftsman, one who can prepare particular plans to order. PERHAPS 16 LaSalle st., Chicago; reasonable terms. 11

WANTED—A number of beginner stenographers for railroad and mfg. concerns; advancement depends upon ability to learn; insurance line. Address R. 560 Monitor Office.

WANTED—Several bright, capable young men of good personality and at least 3 years' high school education; experience not necessary, for small trust and savings bank; also for small business. Address: (and those who qualify will advance rapidly) in reply state experience, if any, age and salary expected. THREBLEED EMP. CO., 153 LaSalle st., Chicago. 11

WANTED—Experienced auto top builders; good men; also want work. STERLING AUTO TOP CO., Detroit, Mich. 11

WEAVER wanted at the SOUTH BEND WOOLEN CO., South Bend, Ind.; male help preferred; good wages and steady work. 9

WINDOW TRIMMER WANTED—An up-to-date window trimmer, cut writer who does extensive private work; give references and other particulars. RUHSTAEDT'S, Hammond, Ind. 8

YOUNG MAN for insurance office; \$68. CENTRAL DEPARTMENT, Y. M. C. A. Employment Bureau, 153 LaSalle st., Chicago. 9

YOUNG MAN; accurate at figures; \$80. CENTRAL DEPARTMENT, Y. M. C. A. EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 153 LaSalle st., Chicago. 9

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER (exp.) wanted; permanent position, \$12-\$15. M. J. & E. B. HOSAC, 11 E. Van Buren st., Chicago. 11

BOOKKEEPERS wanted, 2 exp. ladies, competent to take full charge or assist; permanent required; fairly good at figuring; good references; \$12 to \$15. THREBLEED EMP. CO., 153 LaSalle st., Chicago. 11

FILE CLERKS wanted, a number of young ladies, exp. not necessary, although previous experience a decided advantage; concerns; salary \$6-\$7. THREBLEED EMP. CO., 153 LaSalle st., Chicago. 11

HOUSEKEEPER ASSISTANT wanted; girl of middle-aged woman; no laundry. Phone Kenwood 2880 or call 205 E. 60th st., Chicago. 11

MAID wanted for general housework; 4 in family; \$5 per week. MRS. AUGUSTA MARTIN ADAMS, 48 Brainerd st., Detroit. 11

NURSERYMAID—Young white girl to care for walking child and help about house; no washing or cooking. MRS. ARKIN, 6042 W. 11th st., Chicago. 11

SALESLADIES wanted for cloak and suit department; also salaried for boys department. M & K. CO., Rock Island, Ill. 11

SOLICITORS for high-class magazines; salary and commissions. For particulars, address: Mrs. M. L. BROWN, 209 Dearborn st., Chicago. 11

STENOGRAPHERS wanted—10 high-grade stenographers, familiar with any machine; permanent positions with high-grade companies; good references; \$12 to \$15; extra; those who reside in Chicago, but will consider any one who can come on short notice; salary \$12 to \$15. THREBLEED EMP. CO., 153 LaSalle st., Chicago. 11

WANTED—Several bright, capable young ladies, exp. in filing, at least 2 or 3 years' high school education, to work in one of the following: trust, trust and savings banks; exceptional opportunity for right party; salary \$10 to \$12. THREBLEED EMP. CO., 153 LaSalle st., Chicago. 11

WESTERN STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

EXPERIENCED IRON SAWYERS to work in furniture factory; steady work for good pay. WOODWARD FURNITURE CO., Leavenworth, Kan. 11

WANTED—Laborers and mill men, at the plant of the UNITED KANZAN PORTLAND CEMENT CO., Leavenworth, Kan. 11

CHAUFFEUR wanted; position; temperature and reliable, handle and repair; mod. any gasoline, car, garage and machine shop experience; full-time; references; go with; G. GILMORE, 77 Waltham st., Boston. 11

CHAUFFEUR (tenured); wishes position with private family; 10 years' experience; good references; go with; anywhere. EDWARD MASON, 28 Winstor st., Boston. 11

CHAUFFEUR wanted; position; with Al New York references; 3 years' experience; good references; go with; domestic. GOREPH BOUTILLIER, 114 Bryon st., East Boston. 11

CHAUFFEUR wanted; position; 3 years' experience; careful driver; understands car; prefers those who reside in Chicago, but will consider any one who can come on short notice; salary \$12 to \$15. THREBLEED EMP. CO., 153 LaSalle st., Chicago. 11

WANTED—Several bright, capable young ladies, exp. in filing, at least 2 or 3 years' high school education, to work in one of the following: trust, trust and savings banks; exceptional opportunity for right party; salary \$10 to \$12. THREBLEED EMP. CO., 153 LaSalle st., Chicago. 11

WANTED—A first-class millwright for single hand mill; \$4 per day for man who can do the work. WINNABY LUMBER CO., Green Bay, Wis. 11

WANTED—Three traveling men at once for queensware, glassware, toys, dolls and chinaware, direct from factory and importers. Answers at once with references. J. M. ALLISON, KINGSTON, N. Y. 11

WANTED—Two experienced men, one to sell and collect on sewing machines, one to repair and build up bicycles. J. H. SMITH, 15 N. Middleton st., Orangeburg, N. Y. 11

WANTED—At once, experienced steward; also head waiter for mountain resort hotel; other help wanted. CHARLESTON EMP. BUREAU, 158 Meeting st., Charleston, S. C. Phone 1561. 11

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

HAIRDRESSER wanted; Al, experienced in bench work; Protestant. Address A. L. KIMBALL CO., general delivery, Louisville, Ky. 11

WANTED—A first-class millwright for single hand mill; \$4 per day for man who can do the work. WINNABY LUMBER CO., Green Bay, Wis. 11

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WANTED—At once, experienced steward; also head waiter for mountain resort hotel; other help wanted. CHARLESTON EMP. BUREAU, 158 Meeting st., Charleston, S. C. Phone 1561. 11

PACIFIC COAST

HELP WANTED—MALE

CEMENT WORKERS wanted to work at the end of the world; the Pacific Cement Co., \$2.75 per day; steady work; steady good houses; desirable with electric lights and heat board; \$12 per week. McDOWELL & CO., employment and labor, 32 Sacramento st., San Francisco. 11

Men Wanted—200

TO SIXTY FOUTH low woodwork job; \$100 per cord 4 ft. wood. CENTRAL EMP. AGENCY, Market and Santa Clara st., San Jose, Cal. 11

COOKS wanted; thoroughly experienced; and capable of good paying positions; references required. TREACY & SMITH, 11 East st., San Francisco. 11

COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER wanted; for wholesale clothing house; first-class must have previous experience. W. H. BURGESS & BLDLT, 332 Craig st., west, Montreal, Can. 11

WANTED—A thoroughly competent foreman plasterer; capable of carrying through big job; good pay; position to right man; references required. Apply BYERS & ANGLIN, 18 St. Alexis st., Montreal, Can. 11

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

GOVERNESS—Cultivated lady to teach girl 15 years old in delightful tropical home; music, art and general studies required. MRS. H. M. RUCKLEY, Nueva Grecia, 1st of Union, W. Va. 11

HOUSEKEEPER wanted on farm; must be good plain cook; good wages; no heavy work. W. W. KENNEDY, Magyar P. O. Box, Can. 11

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ADJUTANT (20) with long experience in business; with opportunity of advancement; connection with good, local concern; would consider any good proposition along insurance line. Address R. 560 Monitor Office.

APPRENTICE BOY (16) desires position to learn trade, with opportunities for advancement. LESLIE N. BROWN, 80 Green Northampton st., Boston. 11

APPRENTICE BOY (18) would like position to learn trade, with opportunities for advancement. E. L. DELOATCH, 180 Northampton st., Boston. 11

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RATES

One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines

Classified Advertisements

Answers may be sent to New York Office, 2092-2093 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

TELEPHONE

Your advertisement to 4880 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising

REAL ESTATE



APARTMENTS

APARTMENTS

J. W. COOK & SON CO.
Practical Movers of Piano-Fortes and Furniture
Piano-Fortes and Furniture Packed in the Best Manner for Transportation
and Moved in and Out of the City.

OFFICE 2½ PARK SQ., BOSTON

Telephone 1756 Oxford

REAL ESTATE

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE

FOR SALE Well Located Country Home
SALE. House of 14 rooms, extra large bath room, water heat throughout, well built, needs painting; about 30 acres of good land; two apple and two pear orchards; 175 barrels of apples and 300 barrels of pears; kitchen, porch, sunroom, and front very accessible; price \$10,000, one-half cash; can easily be made a profitable as well as a beautiful estate. Apply P. O. Box 162, Southboro, Mass.

YOUR
ROOF

GRAVEL, SLATE AND METAL ROOFING,
SHEET METAL WORK.
Skylights, Ventilators, Gutters and Con-
ARTIFICIAL STONE WALKS, WATER
TIGHT CELLARS, ASPHALT FLOORS.

W. A. Murtfeldt Co.

161 Devonshire St., Room 3002.

Ideal conditions for establishing a
refined home with low price makes
land at

Fisher Hill
Brookline

by far the most desirable in the
Boston district. Large or small re-
stricted lots, secluded, yet accessible.
J. D. HARDY, to HIGH ST., JUNC-
TION SUMMER, BOSTON.

DO YOU WANT Texas lands? Then
come to East Texas, where no irrigation is
needed, no crop failures, where oranges
and figs grow as well as best cotton and
corn. You can buy land in broken in
summer and winters are always
mild. Lots of 50 acres to 6000 acres can be had
at low prices. Address B. F. CAMERON,
Lubbock, Tex.

FOR SALE In south New Hampshire,
pleasant farm or summer home of 75 acres;
elev. 60 ft., barn with hay fork;
stable; corn barn; hen, ice and carriage house;
garage; house 9 rooms, comfortable, fur-
nished; suitable to doctor, teacher, etc.
R. F. D. Price \$3500. Address E. 351,
Monition, N. H.

NEAR BIRMINGHAM—Col-
onial house of 12 rooms, beautifully appointed;
modern conveniences; spacious lot; near
railroad and car lines. Further particu-
lars and photograph in office of ADISON
T. PIKE, Attorney, 60 State St., Boston.

CHICAGO.

HAVE 2 8x12 brick residences,
1 block from Lincoln Park; want to
sell or exchange one or both for property in
Los Angeles or vicinity. Address owner,
C. H. HEDENBERG, 1134 W. 30th st., Los
Angeles, Cal. Phone 2106.

Farms Throughout New England

AT WEDGEMERE, for sale, large medi-
um house of 12 rooms, extensive lawns,
shrubbery and shade trees. Apply for par-
ticulars to the owner, L. V. NILES, 60
State St., Tel. Main 5617.

WINCHESTER

AT WEDGEMERE, for sale, large medi-
um house of 12 rooms, extensive lawns,
shrubbery and shade trees. Apply for par-
ticulars to the owner, L. V. NILES, 60
State St., Tel. Main 5617.

Gentlemen's Residence for Sale

In the best part of Newton; building cost
over \$25,000; house and stable; large cor-
ridor; every convenience; suitable for
gentlemen and their families. Apply for par-
ticulars to the owner, L. V. NILES, 60
State St., Tel. Main 5617.

THE LIBRARY ALCOVE

By SAM WALTER FOSS.

IN the Fourth of July just celebrated
the safe and sane variety was at-
tempted in many places. It was a vast im-
provement over the old type of celebra-
tion. The glory and gunpowder thunder
and blood Fourth of July will soon become
a thing of the past and we shall have a
patriotic celebration worthy of the
epochal event which it commemorates.

All this furnishes the Library Alcove
a text, or an excuse, for a little sermon on
safe and sane habits of reading. There
has been something too much of Fourth
of July sound and fury in our modern
reading. We have been looking for bang
and detonation in our books. We want
to see a rocket go up at the end of every
chapter, and a fire balloon at the end of
every volume. From the statistics of
most of the public libraries we learn that
about 70 per cent of the total bulk of
our reading is fiction. Librarians excuse
this condition of affairs as well as they
can; but it is probable that there is
hardly a librarian in the country who
does not regret it. Great fiction is great
literature; but the bald fact remains
that most of our fiction readers do not read
great fiction. In other words, they do
not try to see life in their reading—they
try to see rockets. They read moment by
moment to hear the canon cracker or
see the corrugating pinwheels spin.
Something must happen on every page,
incidents must tread upon the heels of
incidents; and, above all, the lover must
love and the maiden aggravate him to
the end.

Now all this is a feverish kind of in-
tellectual life. A love story, it is true,
is at the basis of almost every life; but
men do not go wooing all their days, and
maiden sober into matronly and mater-
nial priesthoods of home. Then why
should any one read love stories all his
or her life? The love story is a great
story, and may it continue forever; but
there are other things that are happening
in the universe. We are living in days of
mutation and evolution. The world has
great news to tell us, and an active-
minded man ought to be alert to hear
it. Century flowers, long expected, are
bursting into bloom in these latter days.
Things our fathers dreamed about are
becoming realities in us; and logically
we ought to take an interest in them.

Has not the race now reached years
of discretion when it should take an
interest in the things that the cosmos
in its inscrutable processes is working
out for itself; in the things the social
instincts of man are working out for
the race? Ah, the biggest and best
stories are told in the books that are
non-fiction—to the man who has learned
how to read. When we consider the
great development that has been made
in sociology, in biology, in all the arts
and crafts and in the philosophical treat-
ment of history, it is hard to escape the
inference that men might find some men-
tal meat in works other than fiction.
The big things are not happening in the
novels. The great stories today are in
the biographies, the sociologies and the
histories.

The vast amounts of money expended

OFFICES TO LET

TO LET AT
164 TREMONT STREET

NEXT TO KEITH'S THEATRE

TO LET—164 TREMONT STREET

THE HOME FORUM

Same Interpretations of Familiar Foreign Words

MONG the amusing memories of *Naples* for one party of "trippers"—as our English cousins call those whom we, more Gallie, they tell us, in our instincts, name tourists—is of an attempt to note the name of a street where some particularly delectable shops were to be returned to. During the drive homeward the same street name appeared on so many corners that, summoning our "little Italian and less common sense," as somebody said, the party realized that the

legend on the neat blue and white iron signboard had read, "It is forbidden to post bills" (*Ex Viciata l'Affissione*).

There are many expressions of common occurrence in one's daily reading that are almost as blind to one as this homely warning was to the visitors in Italy. The cabalistic letters, *Ibid.* or sometimes merely *ib.*, appearing after a quotation, have for some people the charm of mystery, and have had many an amusing explanation before their real significance has been learned. They are

of course an abbreviation of the Latin word *Ibidem* (evident on the second), which means in the same place. It is used in referring more than once to the same book, and avoids repeating the title, meaning that the other references are to the same book, page so and so. It is also used to refer to the same place, as its literal meaning intimates, though this use is less familiar in English.

Another familiar abbreviation of a Latin expression in English books is *e.g.*

This means "exempli gratia," for the sake of example or illustration. Yet another is *i. e.*, standing for "id est," that is. Sic is sometimes added in parentheses after some astonishing sort of a date or statement. It means *scilicet* and indicates that the present writer is telling the tale as it was told to him, that is, it is citing exactly from another writer or speaker. *Sic passim* means thus throughout, and is used in referring to some form or spelling or usage in a piece of writing which appears everywhere throughout it.

Alius is Latin and means at another time or place. It is the accusative feminine form of the word *alius*, meaning other. *Alien* is from the same word. *Alius* has been used so much to indicate a second and usually spurious name for a person that it has come to be treated as a noun, and means an assumed name. *Aliibi* means elsewhere, in another place, and this word also has come to be a noun in the English dictionaries. *Ad libitum* is a Latin phrase meaning at pleasure, and is used, often in the abbreviation *ad lib.*, to show that one may use a given thing as much as he pleases—as some ingredient in cooking. In music it means that during that passage the performer is free to execute it as he feels inclined.

Years thereafter, while the freckled youth grew to round smiling manhood, that particular salesman in that particular shop chose all that gentleman's "small-world."

Now this kind of occurrence is more common nowadays than it was ten years back. The application of expert methods has proved to business people that to do the kind and considerate as well as the exactly just thing by any patron, is the way to prosper. Where once few merchants would give back a buyer's money for a returned article, now most good stores do this as a matter of course. This is kindness, refusing to hold another to a bargain from which he—and often she—would wish to withdraw; and it is also good business policy.

In many ways like this the power of the higher ideal is proved. It is not only right to do right, but to do right brings better things for everybody.

Honors for English Womanhood

The precedent of making the Queen Consort a Lady of the Garter, which gave the blue ribbon to Queen Alexandra, has been followed in the case of Queen Mary, to whom that distinction now belongs.

It is one which is rare in the history of the order. Few royal personages, in his time, had greater appreciation of their consorts than had George II, of Queen Caroline. Yet neither she nor her equally appreciated successor, Queen Charlotte, is on the record as a Lady of the Garter.

On the other hand, it was at one time customary for the wives of Knights of the Garter to wear a garter on their left arms. And, in 1448, robes of the Order of the Garter were provided for ladies at the feast of St. George. The Lady Anne Molyneux appeared at the function of that year thus habited, though it is curious to remark that her husband, Sir William Molyneux, Lord Molyneux, was not a Knight of the Garter, and that there were other similar cases.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

Be resolutely and faithfully what you are; be humbly what you aspire to be. Man's noblest gift to man is his sincerity, for it embraces his integrity also.—Henry D. Thoreau.

Published daily, except Sunday, by

The Christian Science Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "The Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herald der Christian Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

ARCHIBALD MCLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief.
ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor.

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Entered as Second Class at the Postoffice at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

TERMS
Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents a week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL
PREPAID

In the United States, Canada and Mexico:
Daily, one year.....\$25.00
Daily, six months.....\$12.50

In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

All checks, money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor will be found on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising will be furnished upon application to the business department.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

Long Distance Tel—Back Bay 4330
Eight Trunk Lines.

Eastern Advertising Office, Suites 2002 and 2003, Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York city.

Western Advertising Office, Suite 750 Peoples Gas Building, Michigan Ave. and Adams St., Chicago.

European Bureau, Suites 22 and 24 Club House, Surrey St., Strand, London.

Now that "honors are easy" between France and England, two cross-channel flights in heavier-than-air machines standing to the credit of each, it is interesting to recall that the very first air journey over the channel, was made, under very different conditions, by a Frenchman and an American of English origin. It was early on the morning of Jan. 7, 1785, that M. Blanchard and Dr. Jeffries embarked in a balloon from the edge of the cliff at Dover Castle; and, after a perilous voyage, during which they had to throw overboard everything portable, including their chief garments, descended in the forest of Guines, near Calais. In recognition of this daring feat Blanchard was summoned to appear before the King, who rewarded him with a present of 12,000 livres and a pension of 1200 livres a year.—*Westminster Gazette*.

What a glorious liberating thought to realize that we can through righteous thinking based upon divine principles begin to enter the kingdom of heaven here and now. How the shackles fall off our weary limbs and what a

revelator who said, "And I saw a new heaven and a new earth." Mrs. Eddy illuminates this text (ibid. p. 678),

"This testimony of Holy Writ sustains the fact in Science that the heavens and earth to one human consciousness, that consciousness which God bestows, are spiritual, while to another, the unilluminated human mind, the vision is material." Clearly, then, the work is wholly in the purification of consciousness so that we may perceive things as they really are and not as they seem to be to the senses. In Corinthians Paul describes our present condition and hope. "For now we see through a glass darkly; but then face to face: Now I know in part; but then shall I know even as also I am known."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, July 6, 1910.

Why?

It is a fact not easily to be explained by the rules of common sense that the national Democratic party should seek to be represented on the Fourth of July in the house of its enemies. Yet pretty nearly year after year some gentleman of national reputation is sent on that day to make an oration in Tammany Hall, and to declare ingenuously the sentiments of political integrity that when they are understood by his audience are disliked or ridiculed. Some day a light greater than "thundering dawn" will break upon what calls itself the Democratic party; an understanding will come upon it, that since allied to Tammany Hall it cannot win, perhaps it might try the experiment without that sinister ally. We do not state this as partisans of either side, but as citizens interested in any good thing in any party anywhere. On the other hand, we do say it as those that, like thousands of their fellow-citizens, give Tammany Hall a national importance only when the nation should be warned against it.

Tammany Hall has for years treated the rights of the people with callous cynicism under a disguise of democratic good fellowship and kindness. It has no political theories, but it has the multiplication table. Its steady practise has been to poison the people's spring of justice and to give them for years a series of judges that have made the name a byword. It has bought cheap and sold dear; it has traded bad stuff for good; it has taught the people wrong. It is hard to see just what political obsession affects a party, if party still it be, when, claiming for itself the standard of democracy and calling itself the people's champion, it even indirectly acknowledges the existence of an organization that for nearly a century has battened on corruption, whose thousand hands are in pockets of every sort. Much less can it be understood how a quasi-respectability can be conceded to such an organization by the presence at one of its festivals of a member of Congress of national reputation. It may be that in Virginia or Oregon there exists an amiable superstition to the effect that Tammany Hall is really a political institution; those that live within arm's reach of it do not share that delusion, but know it for an organization that on all national issues always shows an ignorance and inefficiency that vary as little as its self-seeking.

If the leaders of the Democratic party are sincere in their protestations against the Republican party, one of the remedies for constant defeat is very clear: let them produce men, ideas and boldness. There is in the great majority of voters throughout the United States an instinctive aversion to Tammany Hall and what it means, because the average voter is a decent man. He wishes his party to ally itself with strength, but cleanly strength; his party, whichever it be, cannot afford to apologize for any of its friends, and Tammany Hall needs more than apology. It stands today the insidious enemy of the people whom it has deceived and wronged with a cynical cunning that can deceive no one that has an opinion of his own.

It is the presence in our country of Tammany Hall and its willing imitators that holds the political level so low here today. We cannot blink the fact, and the sooner we acknowledge it the sooner we can shake off the foul cloud of dishonor. It is a national question: Is this democracy so weak or so unwilling that it cannot conduct its affairs without a body that is a recognized synonym for what is wrong? Mr. Clark and his fellow Democrats have here a chance to show the courage of their convictions.

PERHAPS to the Filipinos, eager to have their own independence, the following lines from the published reports of President Taft's Independence day speech at Cambridge will prove most interesting: "After a generation or two the people of these islands will be so well grounded in English, in the primary and secondary branches of education, in actual practise in affairs that they can be trusted to run their government alone." All of which was equivalent to saying that with enough patience the Filipinos may some day hope to be able to celebrate an independence day.

The New Supreme Court

EVENTS of recent occurrence, the latest being the passing away of Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller, must necessarily influence the sentiment of the supreme court of the United States to the extent that they affect its personnel. This would be an important consideration at any time; it is particularly so at present when questions of a most momentous character are awaiting decision in that body. The highest tribunal in the land is not so far removed from ordinary human susceptibilities, feelings, emotions, that it is beyond the reach of or impervious to public opinion. We are in the very height of what by common consent is regarded as a "progressive movement." It is carrying men of eminence with it, and this is as true of members of the bench and bar as it is of all others in public prominence or public life, and especially is it true of those who have forged their way toward the front during the last dozen years. Thus, whether the successor of Chief Justice Fuller shall be Governor Hughes of New York, already chosen to occupy a place on the supreme bench, or any other of those whose names are mentioned, the infusion of the dominating thought of the period into an atmosphere noted for conservatism must change to a degree the tone and procedure of the court.

But let us not make the mistake of assuming that any change in this tribunal must be a change for the worse. More slowly, perhaps, than has been the case with other of our institutions, but none the less certainly, have changes taken place in the methods, in the temper, in the point of view, of the supreme court. Were it otherwise the judicial branch of the government would have fallen behind. Not only in recent years, but from almost the very beginning, there have been complaints of too much conservatism in this body; but the thoughtful citizenship of the republic has been, and will continue to be, content with methods of procedure that give to its decisions at once the dignity and stability that win popular respect for the highest interpretations of our organic law.

Men inclined toward radicalism soon become disposed toward conservatism when elevated to places of great trust and responsibility. The late chief justice was a radical Democrat almost up to

the moment when President Cleveland named him for the exalted position that he has filled so long and so well. But he became very soon a most conservative jurist. President Taft may name some members of what will practically be a new supreme court who will not have the unqualified approval of the business interests of the country at the outset, because of their seemingly far advanced attitude toward current industrial questions, but it is fair to presume that whatever the alarm of the staid and sober sentiment of the country it will soon be found warrantless. There is every reason to believe that the new supreme court will be in closer touch with the questions of the day and with popular sentiment regarding them, but there is no reason to believe that the tribunal will lack the splendid judicial balance that it has maintained since its creation.

SINCE Mr. Roosevelt appears to have been spontaneously and unanimously appointed to be "general pacificator of his party East and West," it looks as if there were work enough ahead of him to keep him busily engaged for some time to come.

Teaching "Manners" in the Public Schools

and one which if followed would go very far toward smoothing the uneven places and rounding off the corners in the daily life of the people. Not that good manners are rare, and not that courtesy is less often met with than discourtesy, but rather that one experience with rudeness will go far toward spoiling a day wherein an interchange of ordinary amenities and kindnesses would otherwise have spelled only harmony.

Adults are prone to think that the rising generation is deficient with respect to qualities that distinguished its predecessor. Adults are quicker to detect deficiencies in growing children than they were to detect them in themselves. This should not disqualify them from giving advice, and we take it that General Hawkins is attempting only to correct a tendency that did not have its beginning last year, or ten years ago, but that has been common to many generations, when he advises that greater attention be given to the teaching of manners in the public schools.

There is no reason why we should not be well-mannered people. There is no reason why we should not be courteous in our treatment of one another at all times. There is no reason, for instance, why the rush in the subway should not cease to take on the form of a selfish scramble for first place. There is no reason why men and women who are punctiliously polite at home should not be passably well-mannered abroad. It would seem, indeed, that if the public school children were taught, in connection with their other studies, how essential are good manners to their own comfort and to the comfort of others all through life, this teaching might become a leavening influence that would add immeasurably to the graciousness, the amiability, the geniality of human intercourse and promote those civic virtues in which too many of us are often lacking.

WITH the residents of Brookline, Mass., protesting against "10-cent milk," the residents of more modest and less affluent communities are justified in protesting against having to pay even 9 cents a quart for this important item in the cost of living.

THE worthlessness of popular belief having no other basis than common rumor is again graphically illustrated in the many recent exposures of erroneous "impressions" prevalent throughout the country with regard to New England. It is unnecessary here to go into details respecting the proofs offered in support of the contention that never in the history of the section has it made greater strides than those which it has been making in late years and those which it is making now in every department of human endeavor. Let it suffice that this proof is overwhelming.

Many in other parts of the country who have been willing to concede growth and progress to New England in other respects have been prone to accept popular belief respecting the decay of agriculture in these states. Governor Pothier of Rhode Island was right the other day when he said it would undoubtedly surprise these people to learn that the agricultural industry in his state has been steadily on the increase for the past twenty years. The Governor was speaking to the graduating class at the agricultural college commencement at Kingston when he made this statement, and he said other things equally surprising to the uninformed or misinformed along the same line, among them, for instance, that during the past five months inquiries for available farm sites have been pouring in so fast upon the state board of agriculture that steps have become necessary whereby information with regard to vacant or available lands shall be made more easily obtainable. "This," he said, "I regard as the beginning of a new era in this line of industry for Rhode Island, for I am thoroughly in earnest when I say that I believe the agricultural possibilities here and the opportunities for successful farming and grazing are not excelled by any section of the country."

These remarks, judging from the official reports of the last two or three years, are applicable to all of the states of New England. Farming in this section is not what it is in the middle West or the Northwest. It is on a different scale and of a different character. The point is not really whether New England has made as great advancement in agriculture as other sections, but whether it has advanced at all. Common rumor would have it that it has retrograded. Common rumor is wrong. The truth is that farming is a more lucrative calling in New England today than it ever was, and for two reasons—generally speaking, it is being carried on more intelligently, and the industry has easy access to numerous good markets.

SINCE Mr. Roosevelt asserts that it would be impossible for him to accept the nomination for Governor of New York, the public is rather eager to learn the name of the man whom he would suggest as a substitute.

THE visiting teachers found themselves "in a hole" on their Cambridge trip Tuesday. But they now know more than most of us about the internal aspect of the Cambridge subway.

OUR relations with Latin-America have been touched on many times in these columns, but it is not amiss for us to call attention to the speech that John Barrett made in Independence hall on Monday. Mr. Barrett is director of the international bureau of American republics and has had experience that fits him to speak very intelligently on the subject of South America. We would direct attention to that part of his speech in which he is quoted as saying: "Today the greatest foreign problems and responsibilities of the United States government are in the twenty Latin-American republics lying to the south of us."

Mr. Barrett intimated in his speech that we have a tendency to overlook our sister republics in South America, and hinted that neither diplomatically nor commercially was this a wise thing. We are glad to agree with him and to point out, as emphatically as we can, that Mr. Barrett's words are to be taken seriously. Indeed, the conduct of a great government is a serious matter; on every hand are responsibilities, on every hand are opportunities that belong to him that is diligent. We have pointed out before this that in South America are peculiar opportunities to foster the diplomatic and commercial relations between us and Latin-America, and that what we neglect is seized by Germany. It cannot be denied that for every reason it is imperative that the predominant interest in Latin-America should be ours. It cannot be a wise policy by which the United States, through maintaining an attitude not much more than passive, permits a belief to be fostered that South America is to look to Europe for friendship and money. It may not be palatable to those that regard democratic government as a happy vindication of the doctrine of "laissez aller," but we have to deal with rivals that let nothing go. Their modern system of commercial aggrandizement has been a great success, but it is patterned upon an older system of diplomacy that had its origin in the chancelleries of emperors and kings. In this was developed and taught the maxim that nothing which helped one's own state as against a foreign state was ever to be neglected, no matter what the labor and the pains. This maxim is being put into practise in South American trade and we are not profiting by it. We are very strenuous and very slipshod, and here and there the natural results begin to show themselves. It is very amusing to play with the conceit that South America is a sort of nursery for musical comedies and the much-chinned heroes of magazine fiction; it no doubt gratifies the vanity of our conglomerate nationalities to think of the South Americans as dark-skinned little men with a taste for garlic and fried eggs, who wear Panama hats and high-heeled boots; but when we hear that South America bought and sold last year products worth over two billion of dollars we forget the garlic. These figures, as Mr. Barrett pointed out to his audience, are not the figures of revolution and weakness, but of unity and strength.

Could we appreciate thoroughly what Mr. Barrett means by his speech we should speedily abandon the complacent indifference with which we treat what happens in our sister republics to the south. Could we understand what every other nation can easily understand, namely, that here is a Golconda of commerce palpitating in our grasp if we but bestir ourselves, we should busy ourselves to such good purpose that American intelligence would have some meaning. Could we understand the necessity of that close-knit patriotism of enterprise that sends the home-adoring German into tropic lands to labor soberly, and on returning to his native land to plan wisely, we might better prize the felicity, half of which we neglect and half of which we waste.

AGAIN there are indications of a revival of protest against our system of electing representatives and senators to Congress—a system that permits so long an interval between the time of election and the time of meeting of the body in which the elected persons are to serve as to render possible the calming down, or perhaps a complete revolution, in the public sentiment that dominated the campaign and dictated the result. For example, we are all fairly well acquainted with the issues that are uppermost at the present time. Many of these issues have been created or accentuated by the action of the existing Congress. Not only will one of the great parties array itself squarely against the attitude assumed by the other toward certain public questions in the sessions of the Sixty-first Congress already held, but an important section of the dominant party, dissatisfied with the policy of the majority, will seek through the medium of the primary, the convention and the ballot box to augment its strength.

Assuming that, on the one hand, the Democrats should elect a majority of congressmen, or assuming, on the other hand, that the insurgents, in case the Republicans should remain in control, should demonstrate that they and not the regulars voice the predominant party sentiment, the result of all this would not make itself manifest in national legislation until the winter of 1911. By that time, it is held by those opposed to the present system, the issues upon which the congressional campaign of 1910 is fought, and lost or won, might be forgotten.

Again, a third of the United States Senate is to be chosen within the next few months. Or, to put it more exactly, the legislatures which are to choose a third of the members of the United States Senate are to be elected next fall. The legislatures, as a rule, will not meet until January, and even should they elect at once, the new senators cannot take their seats until March 4, 1911, or have any voice in legislation, except in case of an extra session, until the following winter.

However, all this was discussed intelligently by the founders of the government. The fathers felt and knew that the republic they were striving to turn over to the American people of the future would be menaced just as seriously by an impulsive democracy as by a calculating aristocracy, and it was for the very purpose of preventing hasty or precipitate or emotional legislation that the interval complained of was provided. And nothing is lost by it, for the issues that have substance are not affected by reasonable delay, while those that are ephemeral are better forgotten.

SPECULATIONS are now in order as to whether Count Zeppelin's airship will reach the north pole before the craft now being built by Herr Wilhelm Rettig makes its successful flight from America to Europe. There appears to be no doubt on the part of any one that a great many other things are likely to occur before either of the flights above mentioned actually occurs.

Latin America

The Sixty-Second Congress